

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

### In This Number

Green Help to Blame for Many Accidents

Keep Loaded Shells on Farm

Refuse to Handle Soybeans Except

Elevators Under Wage and Hour Law

Burocratic Domination of Industry

Wood Bins for Grain Storage

Determination of Frost Damage Difficult

Trace Minerals in Feed

Efficient Use of Available Feeds for Sheep

Meeting Nutrition Requirements of Poultry with Feeds Available

Lonesome Soybeans

How Are Soybeans Moving

Soybean Oil Enters War Time Economy

Feed Dealers Attend Nutrition School at Purdue



The Comfortable Office of the Emden (Ill.) Farmers' Grain Co.  
(For description see page 374)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

**HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.**

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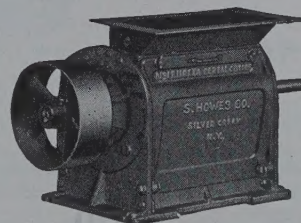
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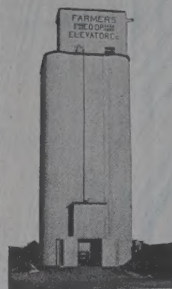
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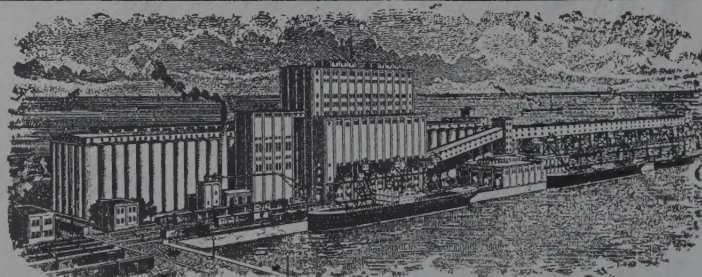
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**WANTED**—Change in location for good legitimate reasons, by steadily employed grain elevator manager, with years of experience in all phases of country grain business and side lines. Prefer Iowa or Illinois. Well versed in merchandising, hedging and transit privilege of grain. Keep full set of books. 5 years lumber experience. Sober and reliable. Competent to take full charge. Furnish good references. Draft free. Address 89U7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER** wanted. Good salary if capable of handling work. Asst. Bkpr. wanted by Nov. 15. Farmers Co-op. Elev. Ass'n, Garfield, Minn.

**WANTED** a man who wants a job and can do millwright work, and be foreman in an elevator. Give age and habits. No smokers wanted. Cole Grain Co., Muskogee, Okla.

## ENGINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—65 hp. Caterpillar gasoline engine. Good running condition. Address Boldt Milling Co., Waynetown, Ind.

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(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

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These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

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Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

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**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 89Q9, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—One Sutton, Steele & Steele, Buckhorn, model H.V. separator. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

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**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

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**3 COMBUSTIONEER 300 H.P. Stokers.**

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Three double stands 10x36 ALLIS ROLLS; LE-PAGE cut rolls, 9x24, with 5 extra chills; four double stands 6x12 CASE ROLLS; four double stands 6x18 CASE ROLLS; three double stands 6x18 ALLIS ROLLS; one—three high 9x24 stand CASE ROLLS.

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Marshalltown belt driven 1/4" rotary shear; 36" Relliance Band Saw; Berlin Steam Crane & Steam Pumps; Cletrac Catpillar Tractor No. 40, Rosco Oat Huller nearly new; Prinz & Rau Cockle Machine; Large Blue Streak Hammermill; Western Corn Shellers & Corn Cleaners; Triumph Corn Shellers & Blowers; Liberty Grain Blowers.

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**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 89Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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Niagara Falls Mill, Lockport, N. Y.  
1,000 barrel mill complete—whole or piecemeal. 2,000 bushel scale, steel hopper; 300 hp. Foote gear reduction unit; Draver Percentage Feeder; Niagara receiving separator; Niagara Grade-maker; metal dust collectors; complete elevator legs; 9"x30" rolls. Type A; 72"x77"—80"x77" Standard Universal bolters; centrifugal reels; flour dresser; grinders; cloth dust collectors; Novadel feeder; horizontal agitators; upright agitator; Humphrey manlift; Howes packer; Nordyke packer; Gould fire pump; motors 25 cycle, 440 volt; transformers.

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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1923

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 11, 1942

ADVANCING money to strangers on promised early delivery of grain or beans is an extremely bad practice, as some Hoosier dealers have learned recently to their complete disgust.

NO SERVICE ceiling reports need be filed on any grain warehousing or any services incidental thereto, altho reports were required on charges for cleaning, weighing, drying, etc., when not connected with storage of grain.

MANY BUYERS in the surplus corn districts are complaining of cob rot and excessive damage. It is important that all country dealers carefully watch their receipts, especially if recent rains have delayed the gathering of the crop.

SHIPPERS OF GRAIN are protesting against the 3 per cent Federal tax on shipments made after November 30th. The law specifies that the seller shall pay the freight hence grain shippers will be forced to advance their price 3 per cent of the freight charge in order to get their expected margin.

PILING bagged grain to the ceiling may be safe if each layer of bags is crossed with the layer under it, but piling all bags the same way recently resulted in a workman being crushed under a crumbling pile of bagged beans.

REPORTS OF CAUSES of elevator fires published in this number credit hot-bearings with their usual number of fires, which shows that there is more need of anti-friction bearings and lubricating oil than any of the elevator workmen suspected.

DAMP OR MUSTY WHEAT has always attracted weevil in unusual numbers so that if any buyer ventures to store such wheat he needs to inspect it frequently and thoroughly. Occasional fumigation with an effective insecticide would relieve the situation.

OBSERVANCE of the railroads' early announcement that no grain could be loaded without definite assurance that cars would be unloaded upon arrival at destination would avoid putting a lot of box cars out of commission and save hasty shippers expensive demurrage charges.

AN ELEVATOR at Morrisonville, Ill., was saved recently by the convenient fire extinguisher parked in the cupola. Corn husks choked the spout to the cob burner and shortly thereafter caught fire from cob burner sparks, but the convenient fire extinguisher saved the elevator and contents.

TRUCK COMPETITION has driven the Akron, Canton & Youngstown R.R. to issue an order to station agents to discontinue receiving freight in less than carload lots for shipment. Evidently they find this class of business unprofitable. This should enable the road to handle carload freight more expeditiously.

WHEAT BUYERS of many country stations are complaining of farmers delivering musty wheat which, no doubt, is directly traceable to their having stored new damp grain in unventilated bins. It is evidently most important that every load of farm stored wheat of the '42 crop be carefully inspected before unloading.

"MISDIRECTED EFFORTS" of federal agencies to "fasten far-reaching bureaucratic controls and restrictions" upon farmers are deplored by the heads of the National Grange, the National Council of Farmers Co-operatives, and the American Farm Bureau Federation, in public statements. When these gentlemen a few years ago urged the farm bloc to pass laws bonusing the farmer, little did they realize they were starting something they could not stop. As wards of the government the farmers become subject to hateful regimentation.

USERS OF V-BELTS often find some belts slipping while others have close contact with the pulleys. The importance of having all parts of the belt exercising the same pull on the driven belt is all important to elevator operators who are anxious to prevent a destructive fire. Adjusting all strands to uniform tension will help to prevent slipping of any.

SOYBEAN oil meal manufacturers are required by their contract agreement with the C.C.C. to sell their meal at a level far below what jobbers and resellers are permitted to ask under their control, which is the General Maximum Price Regulation, their ceilings being the highest prices at which they made deliveries during the month of March.

THE PEORIA railroad now operated by the government will afford an example on a small scale of what happened when the government ran the railroads during the first world war. Government operation is continued on the road because the president of the company refuses to accede to labor policies that make operation more costly. These are the "featherbed rules."

WEATHER is not under the control of the Government, and rain reduced the quality of hay that could be made into alfalfa, and the price of the hay, which is not under a ceiling, went up. The meal made from alfalfa is under the March ceiling and could not rise in price, the result being that alfalfa millers in some cases have had to quit grinding, resulting in an artificial scarcity of this valuable feed.

COUNTRY BUYERS of soybeans cannot afford to overlook the fact that growers have long favored the selling of the poorest of every crop because damp grain and grain of inferior quality, or containing excessive foreign matter are more likely to spoil in farm storage than clean, dry, plump grain of quality. Experience has taught cautious farmers that grain of inferior quality or poor condition will be the first to deteriorate further.

CAR LOADING statistics are not a true measure of the present remarkable efficiency of the railroads. The value of comparisons with 1929 has been destroyed by heavier loading of cars. Altho car loadings were 21 per cent fewer in June, 1942, than in June, 1929, the tons carried were 22 per cent greater in June, 1942. Revenue ton-miles were 47 per cent greater in June, 1942, than in June, 1929. More rapid movement of cars contributes to the efficiency. What grain shipper who did business many years ago fails to remember the excessive interest paid on grain drafts because the loaded car took so many days to reach market.



REPORTS OF the building of new elevators and additional storage annexes show that the friends of the so-called Ever Normal Granary are discriminating in distributing priorities and certificates of war necessity. We feel confident that as soon as peace is declared the building of new elevators and the modernizing of the old, run-down facilities will keep all builders jumping for several years.

ANALYZING samples of soybeans for farm patrons is taking a lot of time of country shippers some of whom are now sending farmers' samples to the central market inspectors and passing the grading charge on to the owner of the beans. Others are insisting that the county A.A.A. grade the beans. Cautious elevator men do not like to guarantee weights and grades without ample compensation for the service.

VALUABLE TIME that could be devoted to the war effort is being wasted by businessmen in filling out forms demanded by government agencies. The plan inaugurated several months ago of indorsing a symbol on every purchase contract so Washington could determine the end use of the material seems to have been abandoned without an apology to the merchants, who have had to cudgel their brains to figure out what symbol to use.

GRAIN STORAGE is still at a premium and temporary storage bins of many varieties are being constructed in different parts of the country. We have illustrated only a few of these bins, most of which are distributed with the expectation of providing farm storage. Naturally some of these new structures have proved unequal to the task and their broken walls have permitted grain and beans to flow all over the neighboring landscape.

### Keep Loaded Shells Out of Grain

An executive of a large storage elevator who was witnessing the unloading of new crop soybeans was given the shock of his life recently when he discovered a lot of loaded shells dropping into the receiving pit of his elevator. He had purchased No. 2 beans, but nothing had been said by the shipper about loading out any combustible material.

The receiving pit is about the dustiest place in every terminal elevator and all operators know it. If one of the loaded shells had been exploded the elevator and soybean buyer would probably have been blown to Kingdom Come. These same beans containing the loaded shells had been dumped into the receiving pit of the country elevator, elevated and loaded out without exploding one of the shells.

The executive knew well the rough

handling given these shells, and that they were not exploded was due to an accident. So many farm tools are delivered to the country elevator every year stripping buckets from belts and occasionally damaging cleaning machinery that it becomes increasingly important that every elevator operator equip his receiving belts with strong magnets and separators so as to minimize the explosion hazards and thereby reduce the loss of life and property.

### Reducing Fire Losses

In days of national stress when the civilized nations of the world are all upset, the natural inclination of every intelligent human is to adopt extra precaution to prevent fires and reduce losses, so it is perfectly natural that our news columns of this number contain only 20 notices of fires. Doubtless, all property owners are taking every precaution to prevent fire and thereby avoid the necessity of trying to obtain new materials for rebuilding and repairing burned property.

Every property owner who reads knows of the extreme difficulty of obtaining priority orders or certificates of war necessity and even these special permits often fail to help those, who have suffered by fire, to obtain materials for replacing or repairing the damage done.

A recent statement issued by a fire insurance company which carefully investigates causes of fires discovered the alarming information that cigarettes are to blame for more fires than any other single cause. Years ago many elevator operators posted "NO SMOKING" signs at all entrances to the elevator and the office and no doubt many others will now appear with the additional warning that grain dust is so explosive "you may be blown to another world by a spark from your cigarette" which may be added to the warning "NO SMOKING" sign with good effect.

Every grain elevator operator fully recognizes the hazards of a dusty, dirty elevator and strives earnestly to keep his house clean and all bearings throughout thoroughly lubricated. The very fact that the number of elevator fires is not so large as in former years, when large crops were handled, proves conclusively that thoughtful elevator operators are making an earnest effort to reduce fires and equip their plants with fire fighting facilities that will help extinguish fires in their incipency.

Wet feed from breweries or distilleries often becomes ignited by spontaneous combustion. Three such fires are reported in this number of the Journal. Every elevator workman can prolong his employment by closely watching stored feed, grain and bearings thereby preventing hot-boxes and the destruction of his place of employment.

### Green Help to Blame for Elevator Accidents

Every industry employing inexperienced mechanical operators has complained of the unusually large number of accidents occurring in their plants, and now the grain elevator operators in unusual numbers are meeting with similar disasters.

Two serious accidents occurred in Chicago elevators and two in Omaha recently. Of course, every terminal elevator is unusually busy because of large storage stocks and active movement of grain to make room for the largest crop of soybeans and corn ever grown in this country. Securing new elevator helpers to take the place of those in the draft and of many others who have obtained profitable employment in war industries has compelled elevator operators to employ many men who are strangers to the common hazards of every grain elevator.

Both of the Omaha accidents were fatal to the men who had been employed in the elevators for some time. The one employed in the receiving track shed was crushed by a box car whose movement he was directing. The other is reported to have been crushed under a passenger elevator.

In the Chicago news is reported the suffocation of two workmen who entered a bin containing arched feed which they were attempting to blow into a box car. The other disaster came to a new worker who was a stranger to the operation of continuous belt elevators and became panic-stricken and was thrown off at the top of the continuous belt elevator.

A workman in an elevator at Bethany, Ill., who entered a cylindrical corn cleaner with the intention of removing husks and cobs clogging its periphery was given a rapid ride surpassing anything ever produced by the merry-go-rounds operated at all county fairs.

The sacrifice of human life in the operation of machines, which experienced elevator employees operate daily without fear, without injury and with perfect efficiency, is inexcusable and would not occur if full operating instructions and training were given to the new helpers who are eager to perform the work assigned them.

Operators of large storage elevators have long made it a practice to provide boatswain's swings and safety belts and given specific instructions that no bin floor workman should ever enter a bin without the assistance and cooperation of other workmen, but still they venture in. In this case, two lives were quickly snuffed out.

More caution, more instruction and more thoughtful preparation of the newcomers will prevent accidents, and save lives. Let all exercise greater vigilance and prevent these unnecessary disasters.



## War Effort Needs Civilian Enterprise

The output of materials needed to prosecute the war can be diminished by unwise restrictions on all civilian activities.

Back of the armed forces abroad and back of the munitions factories there must be a civilian economy functioning in a big way. Workers in trade and industry create the earnings in dividends, wages and salaries that pay the taxes to meet our swollen war expenditures.

Workers on the farm and in the grain elevator produce and move the food-stuffs for the armed forces of the united nations.

The administration is beginning to understand this, as is evident from the postponement of application Order No. 17 to trucks engaged exclusively in the transportation of farm products and supplies.

Trucks of this class will not have to reduce their mileage by 25 per cent, will not need to check with Joint Information Offices regarding open capacity and are not prohibited from making more than one delivery per day. This exemption, expiring Nov. 30, should be extended or made permanent.

The opinion by the general counsel of the O.P.A. defining farm supplies admits grudgingly that farms must be permitted to continue to operate. He says:

"The term 'farm supplies,' as so used, includes any article or things selected and definitely intended and destined for use in the maintenance and operation of a farm. The term includes not only such articles or things as are in their ordinary use peculiar to a farm, such as seed, fertilizer, stock feed, plows, harrows, binders, etc., but also includes any other articles or things which have been selected and are definitely intended or destined for use in the maintenance and operation of a farm.

"However, it is only when farm supplies are being transported to a farm that a carrier or motor vehicle, as the case may be, comes within the exemptions provided for in the above-mentioned general orders and general permits. With respect to the general permits, there is an added condition, i. e., that the vehicle involved must be engaged in transportation of farm supplies exclusively at the time."

Having come to the wise conclusion that farms must be allowed to operate, the administration can follow up this policy by permitting operation of country and terminal grain elevators and grain exchanges as sections of our civilian economy necessary to the efficient marketing of farm products and the success of our war effort.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Federal Security Administrator has petitioned for review of his suit against the Quaker Oats Co. in the U. S. Supreme Court, in an effort to have set aside the judgment of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The Circuit Court ruled against the government and its right to promulgate pure food and drug standards and definitions in the interest of public health.

## Country Grain & Feed Dealers Exempt from the Wage & Hour Law

**Re: Brubaker, Jr., vs. Peoples Elevator & Supply Co., Fremont, O.**—The case of Brubaker vs. The Peoples Elevator and Stock Co. has been settled out of court, Mr. Edward Lamb, CIO attorney, representing Brubaker on these cases, learned his lessons at our expense. While there would have been many advantages in trying this case and establishing some law, this is always a dangerous policy when it can be settled without too much payment. In this case we were able to get it dismissed with prejudice, which means that this party cannot again sue this elevator for the damages claimed in his petition. The Peoples Elevator & Supply Co. paid the court costs, which amounted to \$25.00. Mr. Brubaker and his attorney received nothing.

**Re: Brubaker, Jr., vs. Napoleon Grain & Stock Co., Napoleon, O.**—This case was heard before Judge Freed in the Federal Court at Toledo and a verdict rendered in favor of the defendant.

Our counsel at Toledo makes the statement that all country grain dealers employing ten or less employees and doing 75% or more retail business are exempt from the Wage and Hour Law which would enable you to operate in the future as you have in the past. We still have one trial pending in the Federal Court at Dayton but we have no doubt in our minds as to the results.—C. S. Latchaw, Secy., Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio.

## Soybean Futures Market Destroyed

Soybean futures trades have dropped to the lowest ebb in their brief history. This ebb was expected as soon as the terms in War Production Board Directive No. 7 became known and the soybean division of the Commodity Credit Corp. assumed full control over the 1942 crop.

Volume of trading in soybean futures at Chicago dropped rapidly from 692,000 bus. on July 1, to 71,000 bus. on Aug. 1, and 61,000 bus. on Sept. 1. On Oct. 1 the volume was 99,000 bus., but a decline set in promptly and progressed rapidly.

High day in October in volume of futures trading was the 2nd, when 427,000 bus. changed hands in the soybean pit. The low day was Oct. 31, when no soybean futures trades were executed. Even in the middle of October the pall over the soybean pit forecast the end for futures trades. Directors of the Board put the soybean pit out of its misery on Oct. 22 when they transferred soybean trading to the corn pit.

Open contracts in soybean futures for October delivery totaled 547,000 bus. on Oct. 1, declined to 8,000 bus. by Oct. 23. Open contracts in the December option totaled 361,000 bus. on Oct. 1, declined to 276,000 bus. by Oct. 15. Open contracts in the May option totaled 25,000 bus. on Oct. 1, rose slightly to reach a high of 45,000 bus. on Oct. 15.

The total of open contracts in all soybean futures on Oct. 1 was 933,000 bus., high day for the month; the low day was Oct. 30 when all soybean open contracts aggregated only 316,000 bus. For comparison look at July 3, when the open interest in soybeans totaled 2,939,000 bus.; Aug. 1, 1,896,000 bus.; Sept. 5, 1,458,000 bus.

**Washington, D. C.**—Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has authorized C.C.C. to sell available wooden storage bins to warehousemen and elevator operators in areas where storage facilities are not of sufficient capacity to care for the last wheat crop. Sales will be for cash to warehousemen who have been approved under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement. Purchasers will be required to place them under a Supplemental Warehouse Agreement.

## Coal Business Not Industrial Process

When the zoning board of the town of West-erly, R. I., refused permission to build a coal pocket the Ralston Purina Co., of St. Louis, Mo., applied to the court for a writ of certiorari.

Owners of property near the location of the proposed coal bin objected, alleging the coal yard would emit large quantities of dust.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island reversed the zoning board, holding that a coal business which petitioner intended to conduct on leased premises in industrial district by means of coal pocket into which coal was to be dumped from cars was not an "industrial process" within a zoning ordinance prohibiting, except on special permit, the use of premises in industrial district for any industrial process emitting dust, noise, or vibration, especially where coal, after delivery on premises, was not to be treated in manner affecting its form.—12 *Atl. Rep. (2d)* 219.

## Court Upholds Wheat Penalty

The Supreme Court of the United States on Nov. 9 decided adversely to groups of farmers in different states who had challenged the constitutional right of the administration and Congress to penalize farmers 49c per bushel on all wheat grown in excess of marketing quotas.

The suit was brought in the name of Roscoe C. Filburn, one of a number of farmers of Montgomery County, Ohio, who had obtained a decision by a 3-judge federal court at Dayton, O., holding invalid the increase in the penalty from 15c to 49c and enjoining the collection of the excess. From this ruling an appeal was taken by Claude A. Wickard, sec'y of agriculture, to the Supreme Court.

The decision is far reaching, as it extends the federal power to wheat or other products that never enter interstate commerce, on the theory that wheat grown by a farmer for his own food affected the nation's supply.

The legislation, passed by Congress May 26, 1941, increased the penalty on the excess over Agricultural Adjustment Administration quotas from 15 to 49 cents a bushel and prevented the sale or use on the farm of any wheat produced until the penalty had been paid.

This legislation was an amendment to the 1938 agricultural adjustment act which authorized the secretary of agriculture to fix quotas restricting the marketing of basic farm products.

"The penalty provided by the amendment," Justice Jackson said, "can be postponed or avoided only by storing the farm marketing excess according to regulations promulgated by the secretary or by delivering it to him without compensation; and the penalty is incurred and becomes due on threshing."

"This the penalty was contingent upon an act which appellee (the wheat farmer) committed not before but after the enactment of the statute, and had he chosen to cut his excess and store it or feed it as hay, or to reap and feed it with the head and straw together, no penalty would have been demanded. Such manner of consumption is not uncommon."

"Only when he threshed and thereby made it a part of the bulk of wheat overhanging the market did he become subject to penalty."

"Penalties do not depend upon whether any part of the wheat either within or without the quota is sold or intended to be sold."

"Wheat grown for home consumption is never marketed, it supplies a need of the man who grew it which would otherwise be reflected by purchases in the open market."

"Home grown wheat in this sense," he added, "competes with wheat in commerce," and thus is subject to regulation by Congress.

**Canadian mills ground 7804651 bus. of wheat during September, compared with 7,415,830 bus. during the 1941 September, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.**



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Elevators Under Wage and Hour Law

*Grain & Feed Journals:* On behalf of the Sharp Elevators I am writing you with reference to the Wage and Hour Law.

What section of the Wage and Hour Law limits exemption where less than eight are employed?

What is the interpretative bulletin or ruling that takes an elevator out from under the law if handling grain from farmers in the immediate vicinity?—J. O. Boyd, attorney, Keokuk, Ia.

**Ans.:** Sec. 13 of the Act of Congress approved June 25, 1938, and known as the Fair Labor Standards Act, exempts individuals preparing in the raw or natural state agricultural products for market from provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the Act, which relate to hours and wages, when employed in "The area of production."

It became necessary under the Act for the administrator to define "area of production," which was done by Administrator Elmer T. Andrews June 15, 1939, in Title 29, Labor; Chapter V, Wage and Hour Division, Part 536.1 and 536.2, reading as follows:

#### SECTION 536.1—"AREA OF PRODUCTION" AS USED IN SECTION 7(c) OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT.

An employer shall be regarded as engaged in the first processing of any agricultural or horticultural commodity during seasonal operations within the "area of production" within the meaning of Section 7(c):

(a) if all the commodities processed come from farms in the general vicinity of the processing establishment and the number of employees there engaged in such processing does not exceed seven, or

(c) if all the commodities processed come from farms in the immediate locality of the processing establishment and the establishment is located in the open country or in a rural community. As used in this subsection (c) "immediate locality" shall not include any distance of more than ten miles, and "open country" or "rural community" shall not include any city or town of 2,500 or greater population according to the 15th United States Census, 1930.

#### SECTION 536.2—"AREA OF PRODUCTION" AS USED IN SECTION 13(a)(10) OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT.

An individual shall be regarded as employed in the "area of production" within the meaning of Section 13(a)(10), i. e., handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products:

(a) if he performs those operations on materials all of which come from farms in the general vicinity of the establishment where he is employed and the number of employees engaged in those operations in that establishment does not exceed seven, or

(d) if he performs those operations on materials all of which come from farms in the immediate locality of the establishment where he is employed and the establishment is located in the open country or in a rural community. As used in this subsection (d), "immediate locality" shall not include any distance of more than ten miles and "open country" or "rural community" shall not include any city or town of 2,500 or greater population according to the 15th United States Census, 1930.

The Woodville Lime Products Co., of Toledo, was given a hearing recently at Columbus, O., on a charge by the Federal Trade Commission of misrepresentation in the sale of fertilizer.

### Soybeans to Displace Meat

Pullman, Wash.—The soy bean may soon step in as a meat substitute if rationing gets stiffer. Three years of experimental work at the Prosser station under supervision of Walter J. Cloren, have shown that the green edible soybean is not difficult to grow under irrigation in Washington. The green soybean is richer in protein and fat than other beans, and the fat can be used to better advantage by the human body.—F.K.H.

### Better Offices for Grain Buyers

The Emden Farmers Grain Co., Emden, Ill., has moved its office.

It was not much of a move, just a few feet across the approach to the driveway of its elevator, turning the building so that it faces west instead of east.

But it meant much larger office quarters for the busy office staff. The office was completely remodeled and nearly doubled in size by the addition of another room.

The move was necessitated by the installation of a new truck scale. The new scale has a 10x24 ft. concrete deck.

Widening of the scale pit to accept the wider deck of the new scale left insufficient room for the old office between the scale deck and the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad. So the office was moved to the opposite side of the scale deck, where there was plenty of room on elevator property for the desired expansion.

In its new position the old office became a 12x16 ft. customers' room. A 10x12 ft. room was added behind this for a bookkeeper's room, and to serve as a private office for Manager W. A. Komnick.

An open doorway connects the two rooms. There is also an open window connection thru the wall between the two rooms, thru which the bookkeeper may speak to customers when at work on the books at a high desk behind this wall.

Three handy features were incorporated in the remodeled office, all of them centered around the scale. Inside the customers' room is a small counter that serves as a guard for the weighman. The office side of this counter contains open shelves. This counter provides additional working space for the weighman during the harvest rush.

The scale beam is in a bay, facing west, a canopy extending beyond the window to shade it.

A reinforced concrete pier between the office and the scale deck is 2 ft. high and 3 ft. wide, saving Manager Komnick climbing up and down when drawing samples of grain from trucks.

The remodeled office rests over a concrete block full basement. A hot air furnace in the basement keeps the building warm, and shelves

in the basement provide storage room for records. An asbestos roof and several trees protect the occupants from summer heat.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 12. New England Seedsmen's Ass'n, Parker House, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 13, 14. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 19. Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n, Oshkosh, Wis.

Dec. 1, 2. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Ft. Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 9, 10, 11. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 12, 13. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 25, 26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 2, 3. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 16, 17, 18. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Rotenone, a valuable insecticide, was lost to the United States market when Japan overran the East Indies. A domestic source capable of development is the Oklahoma plant, *amorphia fruticosa*, sometimes known as cat willow or river locust. The Oklahoma experiment station is searching for strains having a high rotenone content.

### Rice Market Advancing

Stuttgart, Ark.—The rough rice market is advancing rapidly and growers are refusing offers of \$1.70 and better for Blue Rose. Early Profit, which dropped to \$1.20 during harvest, is back again at the opening price of \$1.50 a bushel. There is a strong demand for Blue Rose and the market on clean rice is up to the ceiling prices on all varieties. Wholesalers are buying and mills, which were inactive recently, are back again in the market for rough rice. About 85 per cent of the crop has been harvested. Wet weather is temporarily halting the marketing of the remaining late varieties. Farmers are holding and many are storing their rice.—J.H.G.



Service Counter in New Office of Farmers Grain Co., Emden, Ill.  
See also outside front cover page



# Burocratic Domination of Industry

[Address of Philip Raymond O'Brien, President, Chicago Board of Trade, before special agricultural and industrial representatives.]

It is gratifying to be able to bring together at this time such a representative group of businessmen. I know all of you are extremely busy under the pressure of war conditions and find it difficult to leave your posts even for a brief period. But I believe the problem under consideration is sufficiently grave to warrant such efforts.

It shall be my purpose to be brief and to the point in the hope that our considerations here today may bear fruit. I shall try to bring out the details as I go along. It is human nature to have a smug feeling when some competitor or some other line of business is feeling the pinch of Government regulation.

This curious smugness has been evident in the past few years. Each industry has felt that probably it would be immune from disastrous restrictions. One by one, like the tolling of a bell, each has been startled by developments. If the fear of elimination had hit all industries at once, a wave of cooperation would have brought concerted action and a greater measure of freedom. Unfortunately the blows have come singly and scattered over a period of time.

CHARGES now have been made by agricultural leaders formerly friendly to the Washington program that a scheme is under way to regiment agriculture and bring it completely under control. Whether such charges are true is beside the point. In the case of the grain trade the pressure has continued to be exerted in one direction and another until we are now in the midst of a fight for our very existence, a fight which will determine whether or not there is a plan for agricultural control and whether or not the democratic principle of freedom of action is to prevail.

It has been claimed by some that the elimination of the grain trade is an essential first step in the control of agriculture. If this is true, we can only express regret that we should have been so touched by Fate. Certainly there is no basis for the tightening restrictions placed upon the grain trade.

On the other hand, there is a basis for the contention that liquidation of the Exchanges would compel agriculture to look to the Government more than ever for guarantee of a livelihood. For with the open markets of the Exchange fully destroyed, with the right of price expression by all the various factors interested in grain and grain products completely denied, there the rigidity of control is in full bloom.

Is this apparent to the great farm organizations whose members produce the products traded in on the Exchanges?

THE ANSWER definitely is yes. We have heard none of these respected agricultural spokesmen favor destruction of the grain markets. On the contrary, we of the grain trade find our interests running in a straight line with the interest of the farm organizations and the producers across the land. What are these interests? They are, briefly, the observation of statutes as enacted by our Congress. They are the observance of the eternal principles of fairness and justice. They are the right to criticize in peace-time or in war-time ill-advised or discriminatory moves by any official or public servant who holds office by virtue of public consent.

But it is not the grain trade alone. The repercussions from destruction of the open market system, so long a basic part of our economy, will strike heavily against the innumerable other industries directly or indirectly related to the annual movement and consumption of our immense crops. I shall not attempt to sketch here all of these related industries. But a typical example is the great insurance companies. After the destruction of our Exchanges and their open markets and the greater

control of agriculture under a staggering post-war debt, what will happen to insurance companies with the immense sums invested in farm lands and farm mortgages? If the farms they operate through tenancy do not come under acreage control and if they have difficulty in disposing of their part of the products, what is the next step, and what happens to their investments? Are the insurance people planning for this crisis, which is as certain as the rising of the sun if the present tendency continues, or are they waiting for the evil day when they must stand before a group and urge concerted action?

To revert to the grain trade. There is no honest substitute proposed for the present open markets with their efficient pricing and distribution system. The only alternative is political rule and price-fixing, which, of course, leads to farmer control and regimentation. Is anyone foolish enough to believe that agriculture, which runs like a thread through the fabric of our commerce, can be placed in a straightjacket while the remainder of industry goes blithely upon its normal way? Such a conclusion is preposterous.

THE CEILING on flour prices is a striking case in point. At no time has there been shown either by the Executive Order, the OPA, or the Department of Agriculture the need of this drastic action. There has been advanced only the lame excuse that higher wheat prices might cause a 1c advance in the price of a loaf of bread. And bread is still the cheapest food there is while wheat as flour represents only approximately 20 per cent of the retail price of the bread. The Government has already compelled the baking industry to absorb the recent advance of labor and other costs and

possibly it is felt a flour price advance would necessitate giving the baking industry relief by lifting the bread ceiling. But taking Mr. Henderson's own figures, an advance of 1c a loaf in the cost of bread would be but 75c a year per individual. Can such an inconsequential prospect justify a move which virtually means destruction of our great open markets?

THE INDUSTRIAL INCOME of the Nation touches the highest point in history. Can our Government officials be wholly sincere in this matter when there has not been such concern in other instances of sharp advances? Moreover, why should bread prices be singled out for OPA action in direct contravention of the Anti-Inflation Act? The Executive Order freezing flour prices means a maximum price of less than 80 per cent of parity on wheat and on corn less than 65 per cent of parity. It has been asked why Mr. Henderson has not turned to some other products such, for instance, as hogs and cattle which have been selling at well over 110 per cent of parity, the price at which he was instructed to place limits by the Price Control Act. Certainly he could not have been solely conscious of the cost to the public or of inflation if the increase in the price of some articles run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

No, the answer does not seem to be found in that sphere of argument. We are driven to the conclusion that a certain clique is inclined to use the war emergency to alter our way of life, and they would defy an Act of Congress if necessary to advance their cause.

This is not a personal opinion. This is not a charge by the grain trade. This is but a reflection of the viewpoint of the agriculturists of this Nation, a viewpoint that is gaining widespread support and which may have a profound bearing upon events of the future.

Call them empty words if you like. Brand as alarmists those who cry out that unseen things are happening. But as certainly as the great commodity markets perish, so agriculture will come under control; and as certainly as agriculture comes under control you in related businesses will be placed in the straight-jacket and our dream of full freedom, the thing for which we fight, will have vanished.

We in the grain trade are determined to fight it out on the line we have established, at the same time supporting our Government to the utmost in the war effort. But we draw a distinction between essential war regulation and the type of regulation which looks to a permanent post-war program fostered by that small clique whose power seems to continue on the rise.

It is the grain trade today. It will be your industry tomorrow.

Barley loans of the C.C.C. totaled 6,287,000 bus. on Oct. 31, having increased during the week by 382,000 bus.

## Processors Measure Value of Soybeans by Oil Content

To a processor, the value of a soybean lies in its oil. The National Soybean Processors Ass'n standards for crude soybean oil specify: Iodine number minimum, 130; unsaponifiable matter, maximum, 1.5%; free fatty acid, maximum, 1.5%.

Numerous federal and private determinations have been made on the oil content of frost damaged and immature beans. The results indicate that such beans carry the normal amount of oil, and the normal amount of protein found in mature beans, tho they may be lighter in weight. Major difference appears to be that the oil has a greenish color. It is more costly to bleach this oil than it is to bleach the clear oil from mature soybeans.

The costs of refining the oil from damaged beans are reflected in the discount schedules set up by the Commodity Credit Corp., which is credited with taking these costs into consideration in determining these schedules.



P. R. O'Brien, Chicago, Ill., Pres. Board of Trade



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Machine Picker Shells Corn

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Suppose 70% of the corn in this territory will be picked with pickers. See some loads coming along the road you can't tell whether it was picked corn or jerked. On a damp day the modern picker does a fair job, although it shells a lot of corn.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.

### The Soybean Mess

*Grain & Feed Journals:* About all I have been hearing and talking since the meeting at Excelsior Springs is soybeans. The meeting started with soybeans and ended with soybeans. There are just too many soybeans. Many elevators filled their bins with soybeans and now they find that there is no place to ship them. Some were so sure of getting rid of them that they loaded cars and now, they are having to unload them. It is really a mess.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.

### Luring Growers to Speculate

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I am wondering if anyone has made a studied estimate of the amount of speculation by grain growers through the medium of C.C.C. loans. Whether it is the clear cut intention of the government to encourage growers to speculate in grain futures by loaning an excessive amount of money to them in order to induce them to hold their crops, there is one thing certain, and that is, that the growers are being induced to hold their products with the expectation of realizing more than the loan value at harvest time. Of course, the C.C.C. tries to protect itself against deterioration and spoiling or destruction of the farmer's grain, but this is an additional hazard, which the growers overlook. I believe that this is a governmental attempt to prevent wild vacillations in market values. C.C.C. losses will eventually prevent the continuation of loans on growers' products.

Through the years many market-wise producers have speculated in the futures market in the hope of protecting themselves against falling prices for grain held. This has, no doubt, helped materially to reduce the trading by growers and processors in the futures market.

When the war is over and grain growers are again dependent on their own facilities for marketing of their crops, they will no doubt be inclined to do more speculating on the market values of their products than ever. Of course, they can go to a bank and borrow funds to carry their products in public warehouses, but they will be put to the burden of assuming all liability for changes in market values, as well as in the care and protection of the grain itself.

The A.A.A. through its crop insurance department has, doubtless, encouraged growers to ignore the risks accompanying the planting of seeds of low germination and reduced growers interest in the selection of the best seed obtainable as well as in the more general use of fertilizers and careful cultivation, because if the growers can induce the government to assume all of the hazards of grain growing for a pittance then why should they continue to assume the risks of crop production?

My own conviction is that when the Bureaucrats retire from the grain markets and again permit farmers to assume all of the hazards of

production and ownership of grains, the farmers will conduct the production and marketing of grains more intelligently and more efficiently than they are now doing under the alluring leadership of the government's crop insurance and loan activities. Without the hedging market to protect grain owners against declines in market values the only safe course is to refuse to buy grain except on orders from processors and store grain only for others.

If farmers are not satisfied with the amount the C.C.C. loans then they can hold their grain indefinitely and wait for higher market values without cost. In old days grain speculators paid dearly for the privilege of putting or delivering grain to another on any specified date.—J. T. M.

### Lonesome Soybeans

"Nobody loves me." If they could talk, that is what 53,580 lbs. of soybeans would have said on Oct. 10 when they found themselves on their way back to point of origin in the same car in which they were shipped.

The story begins with Henry Luhring, manager of the Frankfort Grain Co., at Frankfort, Ill. Mr. Luhring bought the tag end of the 1941 crop of soybeans in his community that was delivered to his elevator when farmers cleaned out their bins for the beginning of the new harvest.

On Oct. 3 he loaded 53,580 lbs. of these end-of-the-1941-crop beans in car B&A 50905, and billed it to Lowell Hoyt & Co. at Chicago.

B&A 50905 arrived in Chicago on Oct. 6. The inspection department graded its contents Sample soybeans.

Lowell Hoyt & Co. phoned the buyer of a processing plant. "We've got some old crop Sample Grade soybeans on track," they said.

"We don't want them."

"What?"

"Well, we'd like to buy them, particularly when they are old crop beans, but we can't," said the processor. "It's our contract with C.C.C."

It developed that one day earlier C.C.C. had issued some sort of notice warning processors that their contracts with C.C.C. required them to process beans of the 1942 crop and the entire facilities of their plants were tied up with their contracts.

B&A 50905 went on demurrage while negotiations were started to release the beans for sale. A phone call to the Chicago office of C.C.C. was rewarded with the illuminating information via the phone wires that C.C.C.'s contract with processors and C.C.C.'s Directive No. 7 from the War Production Board covered only soybeans of the 1942 crop. The local office of C.C.C. could do nothing with old crop soybeans. It could not buy them, and it could issue no disposition orders for them.

Henry Luhring wired Sec'y of Agriculture Claude Wickard, in Washington, D. C., a lengthy wire giving all the details. The wire kicked around a bit among the bureaus of the U. S. D. A. Four days later a reply reached Henry Luhring by mail. It expressed regrets. It said, C.C.C.'s contract covers beans of the 1942 crop only. It was sorry.

On Oct. 10 B&A car 50905 started back on its way to Frankfort, Ill., and the elevator of the Frankfort Grain Co., with the following charges tacked on: Reconsigning charge, \$3.17; inspection, \$1.25; four days demurrage, \$8.80; freight to Chicago, \$50.92; freight back to Frankfort, \$50.92; total, \$115.06.

At last reports, Henry Luhring's temperature had arisen several degrees; and he was still wondering what to do with 53,580 lbs. of 1941 crop soybeans he had scooped out of car B&A 50905 and put back into his elevator.

## Soybean Oil Enters War Time Economy

By D. J. BUNNELL, Chicago, Ill., vice pres. Central Soya Co.

The area of the most abundant source of oil bearing fruits, seeds, and nuts is a belt three hundred miles wide girdling the earth's surface at the equator. This zone is the natural habitat of the oil palm, the coco palm and other oil bearing vegetation. In this tropical climate the oil bearing content is most prolific—as high as 68 per cent in the case of copra. The greater distance away from the equator, the less adapted are climate and soil to the natural production of oil bearing seeds. In the temperate zone oil bearing seeds become smaller and the relative oil yield of the seed itself decreases. It is natural that the big, industrial countries of the world would concentrate and draw heavily upon this tropical girdle for oil supplies.

In the spring of 1940, Germany invaded Norway. Overnight, there was shut off from the United States annual imports of 60 to 70 million pounds of oil. Our annual purchases of fish and fish-liver oil from Norway and other Baltic countries amounted to this figure. Of this figure, cod-liver oil was the major item.

Months later military operations were extended into Southern Europe and spread over the entire Mediterranean basin. Again we were denied large imports of another important oil. From Spain, Southern France, Italy and Greece we had been taking approximately 100 million pounds of olive oil. As long as the theater of war was confined to Europe, we were not seriously handicapped. Total oil imports had amounted to 1½ to 2 billion pounds annually. We had been denied the source of about 10 per cent of our imports.

The picture changed abruptly when Japan invaded the Philippines and the South Pacific. This area had been furnishing us well over one billion pounds of oil annually—coconut oil from the Philippines, palm and palm-kernel oil from Netherlands East Indies and Malaya, tung oil from China and perilla oil from Japan, and other less known oils. While we had adequate stocks of these various oils stored in this country to supply us for a short period of time, we were faced with the threat of severe shortages in months to come. To aggravate this situation, our domestic consumption had increased in 1941 to almost 11 billion pounds from 9.7 billion in 1940.

Factors that influenced the domestic supply were only a part of the situation. When Germany attacked Russia, in 1941, she attacked a large nation that was almost self-sustaining. After months of bitter fighting, Russia had lost her most productive agricultural territory—the Ukraine was her breadbasket and the main source of vegetable oils.

The tremendous production capacity of American agriculture has stepped in and filled the gap. This year we will have beans available to produce more than 1 billion 500 million pounds of soybean oil. This figure about equals our total oil imports of a few years ago. It is 15 per cent of our all-time-high consumption of fats and oils established in 1941.

The C. C. C. flax loan value basis at terminals is placed at \$2.40 per bu. for No. 1; \$2.35 per bu. for No. 2. To find the loan value at the shipping station, deduct from this basis the average 1942 freight from the county where located, as determined by C.C.C., plus 4c per bu. Farm storage of flax earns no allowance. Loans secured by warehouse receipts will be discounted 7c per bu. unless they carry endorsement showing that storage charges have been paid thru June 30, 1943.



# How Are Soybeans Moving?

How is the permit system working in relation to the movement of soybeans? The answer to that question depends a great deal upon who is doing the answering. Much depends upon the location of the elevator, for, while the Commodity Credit Corp.'s agreement with processors attempts to level out the influence of freight rates, freight rates are still a primary influence. Most favorable rate points, which can build attractive billing behind beans shipped to processors, appear to have met the movement of beans from the combines to the elevators fairly well; but most elevators with less favorable rates have been snowed under quickly by an avalanche of beans.

Palmyra, Mo., for example: The elevator at Palmyra is reported to have attempted to buy soybeans from its farmer patrons without sufficient information about the effects of the permit system. It confidently expected to receive permits which would permit it to ship the beans. It is said to have loaded two box cars with beans in expectation that its requested permits would come thru. But the permits did not come. Demurrage began to eat into the margin in the beans, and the beans had to be unloaded again.

This is not a singular instance. It is said to have been repeated at a number of shipping points in Missouri. Word got around, and buying of soybeans by Missouri shippers promptly dried up, particularly among the independent buyers. Only a few farmers elevators with terminal connections continued to buy beans and they bought cautiously.

The difficulty in Missouri appears to rest primarily upon the fact that soybean production there is relatively new. Most of Missouri's greatly increased production is north of the Missouri river. This places it in the southern part of Area No. 4, as designated by Commodity Credit Corp. St. Louis would be a natural market, but St. Louis was included by C.C.C. in Area No. 1. St. Joseph is a natural market, but St. Joseph has only one soybean processing plant. Iowa has numerous soybean plants, but railroad lines run east and west, not north and south. There are few cross lines. Rates do not work from northern Missouri north into Iowa. Besides, Iowa processors have plenty of nearby Iowa beans upon which to work.

This situation makes orphans of most northern Missouri soybeans. They have to wait for shipping instructions from C.C.C. This appears to mean they have to stay back on the farms until cottonseed crushers in the south can accept and process them. Cottonseed crushers are busy with cottonseed, and peanuts. It will be weeks before they can process soybeans.

Meanwhile farmers are unable to buy lumber with which to build bins to keep the beans on the farm. C.C.C. is attempting to relieve this situation by selling them prefabricated bins.

This difficult bottle-necked shipping situation is not confined to Missouri. At Quincy, Ill., where a soybean processing plant is located, a shipper reported that he was taking in beans to the extent of his storage space. But he was withholding payment until the processor could accept them. Then he would pay the farmers on the basis of the returns from the processor.

At Paloma, Ill., a few miles east of Quincy, the only shipper had 3,000 bushels of beans piled high in a warehouse he had converted into bins for storage, and was moving new receipts of beans by truck to the processor in Quincy. At Clayton the elevator was filled, and beans were being scooped into converted warehouse bins. At Ipava, Ill., all storage space was plugged, and beans were being scooped into C.C.C. steel bins. "We can't get storage space in terminals, and we can't get shipping permits," complained C. O. Snedeker, manager of the Ipava Farmers Elevator Co. "Our eleva-

tors at Cuba, at Table Grove, and at New Philadelphia are in the same position."

Severe pressure was being exerted on the elevators in the Ipava group by the Spoon River Project, an army encampment involving 26,000 acres under construction.

When construction crews move in, the commodities on the land move off to the highest bidder. On the south 13,000 acres were 800 acres of soybeans. The buyer was given two weeks to harvest and move them. The buyer could not sell to elevators in the Ipava group, because they could not accept more deliveries. He ranged farther. At Havana he found the two barge loading elevators, with capacity for more than 200,000 bus., and the farmers elevator with capacity for 30,000 bus., were filled to capacity and unable to accept another bean until they received shipping permits. Shipping permits were slow in coming.

C.C.C. authorities, faced with this unusual situation admitted a need for the oil in the beans. "But," they said, "this buyer is not a producer. He is a speculator. He has a long profit in the beans on the ground or he would not have bought them. He can afford to build storage. We will not discriminate against the beans, but the beans will have to take their turn at shipping permits."

No one told the buyer of the beans on the land of the Spoon River Project where he was to get lumber from which to build storage bins.

W. A. Komnick, at Emden, Ill., on a branch line of the Illinois Central, where rail service had become somewhat spasmodic, said: "Permits haven't come in as fast as we might wish. Farmers' deliveries of beans are creeping up on us. They have been coming in a little faster than permits and cars. By the end of the week (Oct. 24) we'll be filled up and unable to take in more beans. But by that time most of the beans in this territory will have been moved."

Lester Fielding, at Hartsburg, Ill., was a bit annoyed with the permit system. He had observed a few instances where grain dealers had empty cars on their sidings, and no permits to ship beans; and other instances in which grain dealers had permits but no cars. Two such stations were hardly six miles apart.

Elevators on direct lines to processing plants generally have had little difficulty. One, a few miles from Decatur, went more than half way thru the bean harvest, and held an accumulation of less than 1,000 bus. in the elevator. At Hudson, Ill., the Hudson Grain Co.'s manager, Dale Burney, reported no difficulty in keeping up with the movement. "It has gained on us a little," he said, "but mostly we've managed to stay even with it. If it becomes necessary we can put some beans in steel bins we have been holding empty for corn."

The permit system has its advantages. Processors generally are pleased with it.

Harold Abbott, with Funk Bros. Soybean Plant, thinks so. "The permit system has enabled us to get cars unloaded as fast as they come in. Last night (Oct. 22) we carried over only one car on track. Tonight there will be a few more, but not many."

Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealer's Ass'n of Ill., Bloomington, says: "The permit system has helped a great deal in keeping cars moving, and in synchronizing the flow of beans with the unloading capacity of the processors."

"From the standpoint of the country elevators, it would be much nicer if we didn't have to bother with permits. But we are learning to get along with the permit system, and the permit system has kept cars from piling up in the yards of processors faster than they could be unloaded. It has led to a more equitable distribution of cars than would have been possible

had the movement of beans been left uncontrolled."

"Many of our best soybean districts are virtually thru with the bean harvest. The elevators with C.C.C. storage agreements have put away stocks of the best they received, and the poorer beans have been pushed out into the hands of processors."

"Accusations of favoritism have been few. Most shippers recognize that institution of the permit system was a necessity, and they have cooperated with it."

"Few processors have worried too much about warranties from shippers guaranteeing that the producers were paid the support price. They have cut red tape, have taken beans as fast as they can, and supplied shipping permits as quickly as possible."

Country elevators have been cautious when buying beans. It takes 30 minutes to inspect properly a sample of soybeans, in spite of electric moisture testers, and efficient hand sieves. Frost damaged beans have to be cut across to determine the extent of the frost damage. This is a time consuming job. Yet buyers have tackled it manfully. They have bought strictly on grade as required by C.C.C. discount schedules; and retained four to eight pound samples of each patron's beans until settlement was made.

Here and there is a buyer who is not equipped with all the grading facilities he should have. These buyers are usually willing to accept and ship soybeans, but they withhold payment until they receive returns. Said one such: "I wouldn't trust my own grading judgment for 4½¢ per bu. Not when I am responsible for the grade that a licensed inspector or a C.C.C. official puts on the beans."

Many shippers have sought to anticipate the movement of soybeans. They sold ahead as much as possible, even before the processors' agreement was signed. Each time some buyer threatened to buy soybeans, they were there with an offer. Their philosophy: "If the beans are sold the buyer will do his best to get you shipping permits."

J. G. Andrews, manager of the Spires Elevator Co., Spires, Ill., working on samples submitted by 15 patrons, reported that the permit system had worked alright for him. He had received cars enough to keep up with the movement of beans. "But," he added, "the weather has helped. Our good bean weather tapered off before we were snowed under. Dew is so heavy the farmers cannot combine their beans until the afternoon. They shuck corn in the morning."

C. J. Gerig, manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., at Flanagan, was similarly pleased. "We have a fast handling elevator. Its leg lofts 3,500 bus. per hour so we can receive beans as fast as they come in. Our beans have been of good quality, we have a good rate basis into either Chicago or Decatur. The permit system has worked quite satisfactory to date."

So the bean business resolves itself into squawks, or work worn smiles, according to location, and the number of shipping permits received. Have no illusions, tho. The processors haven't. They know they will be filled up soon, all storage facilities available will be filled up soon, and there will still be many soybeans left on the farms without a suitable home.

An inquiry into the operations of the Millers National Federation will be conducted by the federal grand jury at Chicago at the request of the anti-trust division of the U. S. Department of Justice.

Lexington, Ky.—U. S. Marshal John Moore was ordered Oct. 12 by Federal Judge H. Church Ford, of the U. S. District Court for eastern Kentucky, to seize 696 bags of corn meal from Consolidation Coal Corp., at Jenkins, Ky. The meal was described as unfit for human consumption. Consolidation had it for sale thru its commissary stores at mining camps.—A.W.W.



		Wheat											
		Option	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
		High	Low	28	30	31	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Chicago	.....	131½	118½	124½	123½	124½	124½	125	124½	125½	126½	125½	125½
Winnipeg	.....	91½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Minneapolis	.....	125½	111½	116	116	116½	116½	117½	116½	117½	118½	117½	117½
Kansas City	.....	122½	111½	119½	118½	119	119½	120	119½	120½	121½	121½	121½
Duluth, Durum	.....	120½	108½	115	115½	115	115½	115½	115½	116½	117	117	117½
Milwaukee	.....	129½	118½	124½	123½	124½	124½	125½	125	125½	126½	126½	126
Corn													
Chicago	.....	95½	78½	79½	79	79½	79½	79½	80½	82	82½	83½	83½
Kansas City	.....	90½	75	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	76½	78½	79½	79½	80½
Milwaukee	.....	90½	79	79½	79	79½	79½	79½	80½	82½	83½	83½	83½
Oats													
Chicago	.....	53	46½	47½	47½	48½	48½	49½	49½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Winnipeg	.....	48	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Minneapolis	.....	48½	41½	42½	42½	43	42½	44½	44½	44½	46	46	45½
Milwaukee	.....	53½	46½	47½	47½	48½	48½	49½	49½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Rye													
Chicago	.....	85½	59½	61½	61	61½	61½	62½	60½	61½	62	62½	63
Minneapolis	.....	79½	57	57½	57½	58½	58½	59	57½	58½	58½	58½	59½
Winnipeg	.....	63½	53½	54½	54½	55	55	55½	54½	55½	56½	56½	57½
Duluth	.....	69	57	57½	57½	58½	58½	59	57½	58½	58½	58½	59½
Barley													
Minneapolis	.....	58½	53½	54	53½	53½	53½	54	54½	54½	55	54½	55
Winnipeg	.....	61½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Soybeans													
Chicago	.....	179½	160½	160½	160½	160½	160½	162½	163	163½	164½	165	165½
Canada Exchange	.....	179½	160½	160½	160½	160½	160½	162½	163	163½	164½	165	165½



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Boise, Ida.—Idaho had 11,000,000 bus. of wheat in storage in elevators, warehouses and interior mills on Oct. 1st, the bureau of agricultural economics reported. The total is 800,000 less than a year ago. Wheat on storage on Idaho farms was estimated at 14,988,000 bus. or 2,746,000 more than on farms a year ago. The estimates do not include wheat in merchant mills or owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.—F. H. K.

Duluth, Minn.—Up to Nov. 1 this year a total of 1,519,000 bus of wheat has been loaded out in boats, mostly barges destined to Buffalo, for holding in bottom for winter storage for milling interests. More is expected to load as winter storage grain during the balance of the navigation season. Insurance on the barges expired on Nov. 1. There was also a 173,000-bu. cargo of flaxseed forwarded to Buffalo crushers' account, to be carried winter storage.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 5.—Canadian grain in the United States at the end of October as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada included 19,470,661 bus. of wheat, 716,000 bus. of oats, 45,000 bus. of barley and 1,005,000 bus. of rye. The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Oct. 29, 1942, as compared to the preceding week, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 11,411,724 (13,003,647); oats, 4,538,577 (6,345,476); barley, 2,472,496 (3,932,180); rye, 168,046 (329,135); flaxseed, 975,027 (2,073,764). Canadian grain in store in Canada the week ending Oct. 29, in bushels, was wheat 425,614,476; oats, 25,886,077; barley, 27,916,621; rye, 3,754,742; flaxseed, 9,399,801.—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

## Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	808,042	712,075	.....	459,943
Chicago	11,423,000	8,687,000	5,542,000	6,430,000
Duluth	264,715	3,044,820	610,190	2,441,130
Ft. William	172,500	1,692	529	100,500
Indianapolis	2,383,000	323,000	79,500	1,494,000
Kansas City	2,448,000	826,500	1,735,500	432,000
Milwaukee	564,200	754,850	88,400	506,100
Minneapolis	904,500	1,533,000	997,500	1,665,000
New Orleans	102,020	129,143	118,400	97,300
Ogden, Utah	10,000	8,000	.....	.....
Peoria	1,550,289	1,835,448	1,729,200	1,768,200
Omaha	4,167,879	3,036,500	3,321,309	1,115,700
Portland	109,856	117,722	.....	.....
St. Joseph	666,000	418,500	441,000	261,000
Seattle	111,000	45,000	.....	.....
Superior	251,342	1,732,628	559,500	1,357,154
Toledo	564,800	463,400	267,200	152,600
Wichita	6,400	.....	.....	.....

## Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	130,830	75,243	.....	136,100
Chicago	1,901,000	1,313,000	1,369,000	1,613,000
Duluth	611,215	228,560	115,810	61,655
Ft. William	6,285,488	4,579,218	3,345,980	1,998,996
Ft. Worth	22,000	66,000	10,000	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	234,000	368,000	236,000	464,000
Kansas City	414,000	196,000	352,000	188,000
Milwaukee	33,900	13,560	34,200	106,400
Minneapolis	7,771,500	3,127,500	5,656,000	3,246,750
New Orleans	46,706	4,000	6,175	40,976
Ogden, Utah	4,000	8,000	.....	.....
Omaha	880,483	320,000	818,815	388,200
Peoria	252,000	208,000	60,200	104,800
Portland	128,892	188,901	.....	1,563
St. Joseph	558,000	558,000	94,000	142,000
Seattle	118,000	282,000	.....	.....
Superior	392,279	224,028	16,364	18,000
Toledo	443,100	254,100	426,300	325,500
Wichita	4,800	.....	1,600	.....

Duluth, Minn.—There has been quite a movement of Canadian barley in the past month, with imports reaching near 1,000,000 bus. The grain is being run thru local elevators for railing out to various points, mostly to Milwaukee and eastern Wisconsin points for use by domestic maltsters and feeders.—F. G. C.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 31.—No elevator within 50 miles of us is accepting soybeans on any kind of terms. Some of the dealers are hauling beans to the compressors. Farmers are paying the trucking, plus the other charges we put on in Indiana. In this area from western Ohio to eastern Indiana they are charging 1c for weighing and dumping, making the profit they are getting 5½c per bushel, the way they are grading these beans at the terminals there is darn little left in them. One of the good elevators in central Indiana loaded three cars of beans, had them in their elevator just a few days, 5990 bus. in the 3 cars and when they got the returns taking the discount, dockage, etc. they just had \$45 left for their gross margin and we think that's about the average made by the country dealers.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 7.—Some very satisfactory yields are being reported from fields of white hybrid corn grown this year; this with the unusually high premiums that have prevailed for white corn should be an incentive for an increase in white corn acreage next year. Regardless of the fancy premium being paid, growers are not free sellers of white corn. The white corn acreage in recent years has not kept pace with the increase in demand by the white corn industry. To help meet this situation, many commercial hybrid producers have developed numerous varieties of white hybrids that are high-yielding, have uniformity, are disease resistant, and stand up good. This means that growers who formerly produced white corn but have shifted to yellow hybrids because of superior yields and stiffer stalks can now go back to growing white hybrids with excellent results.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Currency in circulation per capita as of Oct. 31 was \$105.82, the Treasury reported Nov. 9. This is \$28.13 per capita more than a year ago, and about three times the level of many years ago. Will the citizens use their silver dollars as ammunition to break the plaster on the ceilings?

## Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	25,021	39,829	.....	.....
Chicago	1,986,000	1,584,000	613,000	401,000
Duluth	1,241,510	877,895	1,081,395	852,081
Ft. William	8,702,882	5,389,083	4,484,170	2,130,933
Ft. Worth	57,600	145,200	.....	8,000
Hutchinson	1,300	11,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	342,000	206,400	230,400	296,000
Milwaukee	4,662,136	2,666,440	1,507,500	1,206,000
Minneapolis	7,095,300	3,714,500	4,573,000	2,771,000
Ogden, Utah	9,000	10,000	.....	.....
Omaha	768,000	307,200	665,608	289,600
Peoria	353,300	297,800	148,900	167,200
Portland	157,015	78,141	.....	.....
St. Joseph	49,000	15,750	21,000	28,000
Seattle	56,000	110,400	.....	.....
Superior	804,553	496,188	461,603	1,492,386
Toledo	223,500	75,600	38,000	22,400
Wichita	1,600	1,300	.....	.....

## Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	2,100,105	416,204	1,088,922	248,001
Chicago	4,262,000	1,540,000	3,631,000	1,348,000
Duluth	8,997,440	9,041,000	7,590,845	8,486,760
Ft. William	6,736,159	23,598,796	17,126,458	19,103,240
Ft. Worth	582,400	664,600	509,000	199,200
Hutchinson	1,363,500	881,550	.....	.....
Indianapolis	651,000	167,000	629,000	121,000
Kans. City	5,553,000	2,452,800	3,966,100	1,511,590
Milwaukee	116,180	146,010	575,400	65,800
Minneapolis	20,391,000	13,926,000	9,787,500	3,460,500
New Orleans	6,873	9,943	43,284	12,600
Ogden, Utah	635,000	1,001,000	580,000	449,000
Omaha	1,233,103	720,842	67,580	515,296
Peoria	672,200	182,800	1,219,600	346,200
Portland	798,929	490,196	.....	1,156
St. Joseph	873,600	21,600	665,600	177,600
Seattle	1,121,500	565,600	.....	.....
Superior	4,771,965	4,172,468	4,055,738	3,042,870
Toledo	1,532,075	895,500	537,200	259,500
Wichita	1,256,600	956,800	1,288,600	512,000

## Flaxseed Rushing to Market

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 7.—The harvesting and threshing of this year's northwestern flaxseed crop has at last been completed except for a few unimportant cases. The weather during October and during September also, except in southern Minnesota, has been on the dry side. This has permitted threshing operations to proceed under favorable operating conditions and the fall farm work has been completed likewise in spite of shortage of farm labor. There is plenty of subsoil moisture so that the Northwest is entering the winter under favorable conditions for a good crop next spring.

Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth have decreased materially due partially to a restricted embargo and also the tendency of holding back plentiful supplies of flaxseed on farms and in country elevators because of the fact that prices can not decline below \$2.40 Minneapolis and Duluth. The demand for the offerings continues excellent both for crushing in the West and for shipment to crushing mills in the Middle East. We estimate that receipts of new crop flaxseed at terminal markets in the Northwest during August, September and October were 16,500,000 bus.

CANADA: Weather conditions in the Prairie Provinces have been blizzardily and quite a bit of snow has fallen during the past week. However, deliveries of this year's production of flaxseed to country elevators total about 9,000,000 bushels out of an estimated production of around 17,000,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

## Largest Carload of Soybeans

What is believed to be the largest carload of soybeans for its size ever to have been shipped was unloaded at the Glidden soybean processing plant in Chicago on Oct. 29.

It was the 100,000 lb. capacity car Santa Fe No. 142103, and it carried 150,250 lbs. of No. 3 yellow soybeans.

The car was loaded and shipped by C. R. Acord, from Kansas, Ill., and was consigned to Lowell Hoyt & Co., at Chicago. Mr. Acord filled it to the roof.

Because of the limitations of the soybean shipping permit system, and the pressure of bean offerings from the farmers, all shippers of soybeans are showing a disposition to fill cars as full as possible.

Liquidation Values for 1942 C.C.C. loan wheat are given in a convenient table for ready reference, sent to members by the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

## Soybean Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	2,159,000	1,823,000	265,000	117,000
Indianapolis	76,500	363,000	24,000	264,000
Milwaukee	7,050	62,040	.....	.....
Minneapolis	160,500	30,000	.....	.....
Omaha	309,139	36,000	12,000	.....
Peoria	630,000	140,550	265,000	64,400
St. Joseph	163,500	87,000	19,500	.....
Toledo	766,400	646,500	40,000	117,000

## Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	18,145	112,023	.....	.....
Chicago	965,000	230,000	115,000	130,000
Duluth	393,385	977,500	173,350	703,350
Ft. William	270,351	1,314,305	220,630	518,752
Ft. Worth	1,500	.....	7,500	1,500
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	9,000	18,000	3,000	19,500
Kansas City	60,000	40,500	22,500	19,500
Milwaukee	416,760	253,680	448,035	109,185
Minneapolis	2,016,000	1,414,500	1,356,000	754,500
Omaha	190,400	61,600	155,470	82,898
Peoria	26,400	104,400	14,400	24,900
Portland, Ore.	3,439	764	.....	.....
St. Joseph	12,000	3,000	6,000	1,500
Seattle	4,500	13,500	.....	.....
Superior	367,247	799,688	115,557	687,198
Toledo	172,500	7,000	102,000	1,400



# Feed Dealers Attend Nutrition School at Purdue

A most successful livestock and poultry nutrition School was held at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 5 and 6, under the auspices of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

About 125 elevator operators and feed grinder and mixer operators from Indiana attended in addition to a number of students from Purdue's agricultural school.

The program was considered to have created the best of the three such nutritional schools which have been held in Indiana. Well-informed college authorities brought to those in attendance all the latest scientific livestock and poultry feeding information adapted to the war effort and the nation's program for ever larger production of livestock and poultry and their products.

Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, opened the school. He said:

## Responsibility of the Feed Manufacturer to the Livestock Industry

The retail feed merchant contacts a great many feeders who look to him for advice regarding their feeding problems. Because of this opportunity to serve his customers, the feed dealer has a very definite place in the program to produce more meat, milk and eggs. The record-breaking quantities of these commodities now being produced for our armed forces and our allies, exclusive of civilian needs, admittedly would not have been possible without the feed industry's buying power, plant facilities, advanced knowledge of animal nutrition, laboratory controls, and educational field work.

It is not easy to give good advice. It requires a lot of study and good judgment, and it also carries considerable responsibility. If we become careless or even thoughtless in considering the problems of our customers, then we have abused the confidence that they place in us, and are apt to lose not only that most precious business asset—customer confidence—but we have also failed to do our part in backing up the men at the front.

Government officials have estimated that it takes about fifteen workers at home to back-up every man in the field. We know also that food is just as important to winning the war as ammunition. In fact, the industry's position in the war effort alone "earmarks" it as a ranking necessity. In a recent directive from the War Manpower Commission listing 34 "essential activities" Food Processing, preparing feeds for animals and fowls, ranks sixth, being preceded only in the following order by aircraft, ships, ordnance, ammunition, and agriculture, far ahead of production of machinery, chemicals, rubber products, petroleum, etc. Therefore, what may have been just a job in the past, now becomes a patriotic duty.

These are trying times for the elevator man and the feed dealer. Various government regulations keep us sitting up nights, trying to make our reports and get permits to ship soybeans; but in spite of this, we must not lose sight of the fact that we do have a definite part to play toward winning the war.

It is difficult to keep open-minded these days. Things are changing so fast in every business that it is not surprising that the average feeder becomes more or less bewildered in regard to building the rations for his livestock. I think it is part of our responsibility to do all that we can to help clarify the situation; to cooperate with the other agencies that are doing their best to educate feeders to step up the production of meat, milk, and eggs, and at the same time, keep down production costs so there will be a profit from their operations.

The high-pressure salesman who calls on us is another problem that requires judgment, and a well-developed sense of responsibility. As a general rule, this type of salesman is constantly harping upon the enormous profit that the dealer can make from handling his wares. That, in itself, during these war times should constitute a warning. Naturally, we all want to make money. That is what we are in business for. But whenever the margin of profit on a commodity is extraordinarily high, or the claims for its use are extravagant, that's a good time to investigate. I can give you a good illustration of this:

In the last few years, some of you have been solicited to sell so-called "new varieties" of soybeans, supposed to produce an enormous yield. After careful tests at several of our state experiment stations, it was learned that this soybean was nothing but the old Mid-West va-

riety of soybean under several new names. Neither the yield per acre nor the oil content is as good as several of our standard varieties. Perhaps some of you listened to the glib claims of these salesmen and sold some of these seed beans to your customers. Later on, the customer found out the truth about this whole matter, or will find out this season, and he is going to blame you a lot more than the salesman you bought them from. I mention this merely as an illustration of the responsibility that rests upon your shoulders in dealing with your customers. Let me again emphasize the fact that customer confidence is a tremendous asset in building any successful business. Once we abuse this confidence, it is hard to regain it.

No longer, as was the case in some official quarters a few years ago, is the mixed feed industry regarded as a parasite on agriculture. Time and results have proved the industry essential to the economic production of poultry and livestock products, for the industry's sole function is to take the products of the farm, refine them, balance them nutritionally, prepare them for high digestibility and quick assimilation, and return them to the farm, for maximum productive results. Certainly here lies the actual responsibility of the feed manufacturer to the livestock industry.

A very important responsibility of the manufacturers and dealers to their constituents at the moment, is to inform them of serious conditions immediately ahead caused by the all-out war efforts. Feeders and feed dealers will of necessity have to anticipate well in advance of the time of actual need, their feed requirements and keep larger supplies on hand at all times. The transportation problem, both by rail and by truck, will multiply delays from now on. Dealers and feeders may not be able to obtain their feeds as readily as heretofore. Salesmen will not be able to make as many calls upon the dealers, and the dealers upon their customers. Changes in feed formulas, by the use of some substitutes, may bring complaints by feeders that they are not getting as good results from the new feeds. This may, and probably will be, caused by psychological reasoning rather than by actual results obtained from the feeds. Do not misrepresent facts or mislead your feeders. Ask their indulgence in conditions we shall face, and in which all manufacturers are in the same situation in adjusting their feed formulas. Don't cheapen your feeds merely for price advantages, but continue to use the best ingredients available. Quality feeds pay the best dividends in the end.

We are frequently asked questions that we do not feel we can answer. However, we do have the opportunity of getting dependable information. That is one of the reasons why we came here. We also have frequent contact with the extension men from our state universities and from the field representatives of the better class commercial concerns with whom we deal. Both groups are glad to assist us. And I am sure it is obvious to all, why we should encourage a close cooperation between the feed manufacturers and dealers with our feed control officials, for the benefit of our mutual constituents, the farmer-feeder. In Indiana, this position is favorable.

In this and future numbers of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS appear the feeding information dispensed by Purdue authorities at the Indiana Nutrition School.

## Government War Risk Insurance Available

The War Damage Corp. was created with a capital of one billion dollars and with authority to provide protection against direct physical loss of or damage to described property "which may result from enemy attack including any action taken by the military, naval or air forces of the United States in resisting enemy attack."

The free insurance which had been furnished by the Government ceased at midnight of the last day of June, and the War Damage Corporation began operations on July 1, 1942.

The purchase of war damage insurance is not compulsory. It is offered by the War Damage Corporation through the established facilities of the fire insurance business.

An inquiry of any established agent or broker will bring complete information without obligation of any kind.

Fire insurance policies never have included protection against loss caused by invasion or military power and it was rather generally felt that it would be unsound for private insurance carriers to undertake to furnish protection against these war-time perils.

## Determination of Frost Damage Difficult

What is frost damage? What is damage due to immaturity? These questions growing out of frost damage in soybeans of the 1942 crop are complicated because there is no sharp line of demarcation that is clear to all. Much must be left to the judgment of the grain inspector, and normal human error creeps into interpretation of the grain grading standards.

Human error is multiplied when the grading is done by other than licensed inspectors, for these others, like country elevator operators, and A.A.A. county commitmen, do not have a wealth of comparative samples, and long experience, plus close supervision to guide them.

Out of this human error grows economic extremes that are not at all clear to growers. One country elevator operator discounted one load of soybeans more than 90c per bu.; while a A.A.A. commitman, inspecting a part of the same lot of soybeans for a C.C.C. loan, discounted them only 2c per bu. Such extremes can occur only where there is almost total lack of grading knowledge at both ends of the extreme spread. One could see no damage, the other could see over half the beans were damaged. Actually, when a federal grain inspector examined the sample, he found fraction more than 10% damage.

The economic effect in the case at hand was as severe as the extremes in picking damage. The farmer in question asked for a C.C.C. loan on all of the beans he had on hand.

Basis for determination of damage, according to instructions in the grain inspector's manual, is commercial damage for commercial purposes. Accurate determination of frost damage or immature damage cannot be made without cross-sectioning a large proportion of the damaged beans, so that the inside of the bean is exposed to visual inspection. The manual states:

**Frost Damage.**—Frosted soybeans which are discolored in cross section to a green or amber or greenish-brown color, and frosted soybeans which have a glassy, wax-like appearance, are considered as damaged.

Some work is under way by federal supervisory agencies to clarify this wording, tho nothing official has been declared. Green, in these instructions, means as "intense green," or a "vivid green," a green that cannot be satisfactorily modified with words that shade the color.

"Amber" is a distinctive color that should be readily recognized. But "glassy, wax-like appearance" offers difficulties. It is a dry, dull, chalky appearance. It cannot be determined readily unless a very sharp knife, or a razor blade is used to cross-section the bean. The cut thru the bean must be clean and smooth.

Severely frost damaged beans usually have a wrinkled skin, as tho they had been soaked in water, and later dried.

Immature damage is another thing, but closely tied up with frost damage this year, since it was the immature beans that were nipped by the freeze. The manuals says:

**Immature Damage.**—A soybean that is immature from any cause is considered as damaged when a cross section of it shows an intense green color or when it is green in color and of a mealy or chalky consistency. When a soybean is plump and well-developed and a cross section of it shows it to be firm in texture although green in color, it is considered as sound.

The instructions for immature damage apply to immature beans that have not been frosted. The instructions for the determination of this type of damage follow closely those for determining frost damage.

J. E. Zeller, formerly with the Standard Milling Co., has been named chief of the paper and textile bag units of the container branch of the W.P.B.



## Wood Bins for Grain Storage

The shortage of steel created by the war effort and the crying shortage of storage space in both country and terminal elevators has driven Commodity Credit Corp. to use of wood bins to hold great quantities of the wheat harvested last summer.

Several types of wood grain bins have been designed, manufactured in prefabricated sections, or pre-cut, and put into use. Among others is the Economy Grain Bin, designed by B. H. Critchfield, who has his headquarters at Klamath Falls, Ore. Lumber for this bin is being pre-cut by western lumber companies at the rate of 150 to 200 bins daily and shipped to points thru the middle west that have the most pressing need for them.

A C.C.C. wheat storage farm of 84 of these bins has been erected at Dodge City, Kan. Each bin has capacity for 3,000 bus. Each is approximately two stories high. Inside measurements are 14 ft. 9 inches square, and 16 ft. high. Outside measurements are virtually 16 ft. square, except for the roof.

Construction of a bin requires only 29 lbs. of nails, two hinges and two hasps. Use of so small an amount of strategic iron in erecting 3,000 bus. of storage space is one of the big arguments favoring this type of bin. Mr. Critchfield's design utilizes the pioneer cabin idea of lock joint construction. Fitting one of these bins together is like putting together the parts of a Tinker Toy building set. Once the trick is learned, construction moves very rapidly. The proper piece fits readily in its proper place.

The foundation consists of eight rows each way of 8x8x16 inch concrete blocks laid equally spaced on a 16 ft. square section of well-tamped, well-drained, level ground. Over these go the eight 4x4 inch rough floor joists 16 ft. long. Next, two of the 2x6 inch wall planks are set over the ends of these joists with the tongue edge up. Then the tongue-and-groove floor is laid, and two tiers of the tongue-and-groove plank side-walls are placed.

From this point on, assuming that all corners check square and the floor checks level and is properly battened at expansion joints, the walls are laid up with interlocking notched corners, and interlocking notched cross-ties. Grain doors are sawed out, framed, fitted with hinges and hasps, and installed; and a gable roof is erected with a frame of 18 rafters made from pre-cut 2x4 inch stock, properly sheathed, and roofed over with shingles. The roof is anchored down to three or four tiers of the side walls with inch boards from the end rafters.

The bottom and middle cross-ties are 4x6s; the top cross ties are 4x4s. Two sets of these cross-ties bind together opposite walls of the

bin. Cross-ties serve as scaffolding for fitting together the walls.

Side walls of this structure virtually constitute their own frame as they are placed in inter-locked position. It is seldom necessary to shift them much to keep the walls vertical.

Detailed instructions for unloading go with each carload of these bins. These propose to construction foremen that floor joists, flooring, wall boards, cross ties, material for lower and upper grain doors, plates, roof rafters, gable end studs, gable sheathing, roof sheathing, and shingles be piled separately. When this is done, it is easy to find the proper piece to fit the proper place.

The bins are filled with a blower, or portable elevator. The bins employ no guy wires; 3,000 bus. of wheat weighs 180,000 lbs., or 90 tons, which is considered anchor enough to hold them in position, once filled.

When the need for these bins no longer exists they can be dismantled as readily as they are erected. There will be few nails to pull, and 80% of the material can be salvaged for other uses.

## Railroad Abandonment

The C.&N.W. will ask authority to abandon 31.5 miles between New Ulm and Kasota, Minn.

The Milwaukee Road will ask authority to abandon 16.8 miles between Woodruff and Star Lake, Wis.

The Burlington has been given permission to abandon 11.4 miles of road from Hebron to Chester, Neb.

Examiner Lyle recommends abandonment of 40 miles by the Santa Fe from Benedict Junction to Madison Junction, Kan.

The Rock Island has been given permission to abandon 26.29 miles in Grady and Garvin Counties, Oklahoma.

The Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co. has been given permission to abandon 27.35 miles of its Paris branch between Ennis and Kaufman, Tex.

The Burlington has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to abandon 105 miles of line between Sterling, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo.

The Burlington has received permission to abandon 7.1 miles between Benedict and Stromsburg, Neb.; 10.74 miles between Salem and Shubert, Neb., and 13 miles between Superior and Nelson, Neb.

Examiner Jordan has recommended to the I.C.C. that the Burlington be permitted to cease operation between Moulton and Sedan, Ia., 4.83 miles; and between Moulton and Bloomfield, Ia., 14.14 miles.

Authority to abandon 139 miles of line has been asked by the Chicago, Attica & Southern,

extending from LaCrosse, Ind., to West Melcher, and from Percy Junction, Ind., to State Line Junction. The road is operating at a loss and has no funds to continue operation.

## Soybean Grade Discounts Retroactive

Following instructions from the Commodity Credit Corp., all soybean processors have issued new discount sheets which take into consideration the frost damage from which a large proportion of the beans, particularly in northern Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, suffer.

C.C.C. has made the new discount schedule retroactive. Processors are rebating to the agencies which sold them beans with more than 8% damage the difference due such agencies between what they received and what they should have received had the new discount schedule been in effect at the beginning of the movement.

Such agencies in turn are rebating this difference to their shippers, and the shippers are expected to rebate it to the individual farmers who grew and delivered the beans.

The change in discount schedule for frost damaged beans to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per 1% of damage over 8% was first made available to the trade by C.C.C. on Oct. 19. Prior to this date, soybean processors who accepted beans of more than 8% damage did so on the C.C.C. approved basis of 2c per 1% of damage.

The new discount schedules effected Oct. 29 are:

**Test Weight:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. for each pound or fraction thereof under 54 lbs.

**Moisture:**  $\frac{3}{10}$  of 1c per bu. for each 1/10% moisture in excess of 14%.

**Splits:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bu. for each 5% or fraction thereof in excess of 15%.

**Damage:** The following discounts will apply on soybeans which have a test weight of 49 lbs. or more, 18% moisture or less, 30% splits or less, 5% foreign material or less, 5% other classes or less; and which are not musty, sour, heating or hot, and do not have any commercially objectionable odor: 1c per bu. for each 1% or fraction thereof from 3.1% to 5% inclusive, plus 2c per bu. for each 1% or fraction thereof from 5.1% to 8% inclusive, plus  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. for each 1% or fraction thereof from 8.1% to 100% inclusive.

**Foreign Material** other than dockage: 1c per bu. for each 1% in excess of 2% rounded to the nearest cent.

**Other colors** (than yellow or green): 1c per bu. for each 1% in excess of 3% (over 5% classify as mixed soybeans).

**Dockage:** Not to be paid for. Deduct from the gross weight all dockage entered on the inspection certificates.

**When soybeans** grade below No. 4 on all grading factors except damage or if they grade musty, sour, heating or hot, or have any commercially objectionable odor, regardless of other grading factors, they will be subject to discount according to quality, or rejection.

**Discount** for all off-grade factors to be taken on weight after deducting dockage.



Economy Prefabricated Grain Bins Being Assembled and Quickly Filled



## Shot-Gun Shells Threaten Destruction of Elevator

By T. A. CED

Any organic dust, if divided into fine particles, is explosive when mixed with air in a ratio of about one pound of dust to one thousand cubic feet of air.

Grain dust is an organic dust and one which is particularly susceptible to explosion when mixed with air and exposed to a spark or a flame. Not a year goes by without an elevator somewhere in this country exploding and burning with loss of lives, food and grain handling facilities. We never could afford those losses and now we can afford them even less. WE ARE AT WAR.

To prevent a dust explosion, the grain elevator operator has done five things.

1. Insofar as possible, he has prevented the generation of dangerous quantities of dust in his elevator.
2. He brushes and sweeps and collects the dust which does accumulate on equipment, walls and floors and gets it out of harm's way.
3. He has equipped his house with explosion-proof electrical equipment, has grounded equipment which might generate static sparks, and has banned smoking, matches, and open lights and has taken every precaution to prevent the ignition of dust.
4. He has warned his employees and his visitors of the dangers he is facing and asked their cooperation.
5. He prays that no thoughtless person will upset his careful precaution against disaster.

It is on point number five that he now asks and needs the cooperation of every farmer, trucker, and other elevator operator in the country. He is finding SHOT-GUN SHELLS IN HIS SOYBEANS.

None of those shells, SO FAR AS WE KNOW, have been responsible for wrecking an elevator, but every one of them *could* have caused a disastrous dust explosion. A shot-gun shell in a dust filled elevator leg is equivalent to a quart of Nitro-Glycerin on a truck being driven over a corduroy road. It MAY NOT go off, but it MAY. The corner of an elevator bucket might strike the percussion cap just right and, if it does, that elevator MAY get back into business AFTER peace is declared. There were more shells last year (one large terminal elevator had sixteen loaded shells bounce out of a cleaner just before the beans went into a drier) and there is no reason to think that there will be less this year. How they get in we don't know for sure but we think it was something like this.

Hunters like to ride combines to flush rabbits. Shells may drop out of their pockets and into the grain.

Hunters like to get a lift on grain trucks going into town (more of them will need a lift now because of gas rationing) and again they may lose shells from their pockets into the grain.

The farmer or one of his helpers may drop a stray shell while handling grain.

We doubt that any of these shells were deliberately placed in the grain for the purpose of sabotage but the effect will be the same if any of them are set off in an elevator.

If you grow or handle soybeans, don't ride a combine or truck with shells in your pockets and don't allow anyone else to do so. If you are an elevator operator receiving soybeans in truck-load lots, you should, for your own protection as well as the protection of those who will handle the beans later, provide a screen (mesh no larger than one inch) through which the beans will be dumped.

In any case, do everything within your power to prevent sabotage that has the potentiality of putting a crimp in our efforts to produce the food which will win the war and write the peace.

## Immature Beans Improve in Quality

That wild rumor spreading thru the soybean districts to the effect that frost damaged green beans, if put in storage, will ripen, and turn yellow, like bananas, is reported to be partly true in fact. The question is whether the beans are frost damaged, or only immature.

Experts say that there is not much hope for the frost damaged bean. Such a bean is not likely to improve. But an immature bean will tend to mature in storage. This is the experience of those who have held beans in storage and noted an improvement in the grade from the standpoint of damage.

No less an authority than J. C. Hackleman, professor in crops extension at the University of Illinois, Urbana, says that immature green beans will improve in quality. The University of Illinois is experimenting with this conviction. It has several bins of beans stored at various stages of maturity, which it is inspecting regularly to note the extent of improvement.

The conviction is supported by authorities at the University of Iowa. It is said that beans showing 10% immature damage, will improve in storage to show as little as 6%.

But frost damage is another thing. No authorities hold out much hope for wrinkled, frost-bitten beans.

## C.C.C. Farm Bins for Soybeans

Under pressure from a huge crop of soybeans for which they can find no ready taking market, many farmers are buying the wood bins made available by Commodity Credit Corp. thru large prefabrication contracts.

The bins are of numerous types of construction. Among the most popular are the standard farm granary type. Ten of this type have been sold to farmers in the vicinity of Jenkins Siding, a few miles west of Clinton, Ill., by E. C. Crowell of the Kenney Elevator Co. There are two sizes. The 1,600 bu. size is 12 ft. wide, 16 ft. long and 10 ft. high. The 750 bu. size is proportionately smaller.

Not many of the 1,600 bu. size have been sold. The first ones erected of this size militated against their sale. Complaint arose about green lumber in the prefabricated sections of this size. Green lumber warps and shrinks.

The popular bin is the 750 bu. size with sloping shed-type roof. Bins of this size, offered at Jenkins Siding, appear to have stayed tight and strong after erection.

The 750 bu. size costs \$130 laid down at Jenkins Siding. It costs \$25 to erect and paint it. The 1,600 bu. size costs \$228 laid down, and costs \$40 to erect. Two coats of paint for this size costs \$13.24, says Mr. Crowell.

Most farmers pay cash for the bins. It is less trouble; fewer papers to sign. If the farm payment plan is used there is red tape and long delays.

On the basis of the figures quoted the 1,600

bu. size costs the farmer 163¢ per bu. erected, plus transportation costs to his farm; the 750 bu. size costs a fraction more than 20¢ per bu. The farmer's return on soybeans is 6¢ per bu. for withholding delivery of his beans until June 1. The large size will earn \$96 storage and the farmer can keep the bin for the 1943 crop.

## Grading Differences Set Up Soybean Disposition Difficulties

A three-cornered tangle over inspection of soybeans is said to be in the course of being straightened out between three government agencies. The grain supervision service is understood to be sticking closely to the normal interpretation of the standards set up by federal law, classifying beans as sound when they are of sound commercial value. A plump, well formed soybean that is green except for a yellow streak in cross section, would be classified as sound. If there were no yellow but the color was a pale green merging into yellow, it would still be sound.

C.C.C. is understood to be demanding more rigid inspection, with classification of line-grade beans in the damaged group. Somewhere between the two are the county A.A.A. committees who grade beans in farm storage for C.C.C. loans. Differences in interpretation of grading factors makes differences in the sale value and in the loan value.

The practice of grain inspectors of counting as sound, the frost damaged, whole, and healthy looking beans which may carry a large proportion of green color has created troubles for C.C.C. The trouble is with the processors. Given choice, the processor will accept only mature yellow beans, unless the frost damaged beans can be bought at a discount.

C.C.C., discovering this, wants frost damage determined by the extent of green color present in a bean. If this were done the damage would run higher, and the grade lower, which would encourage processors to accept such beans at the schedule of discounts set up. C.C.C.'s printed rules for grading soybeans varied from the federal standards for determination of frost damage by declaring the presence of green color as evidence of frost damage.

At last reports differences between these government agencies were still under discussion.

The Flax Institute of the United States will hold a convention Dec. 5 at the Nicolet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., according to W. N. Gilruth, sec'y, Minneapolis.

Citizens of three additional states, Iowa, Oregon and West Virginia voted overwhelmingly in the general elections of Nov. 3 to amend their state constitutions to require that all special highway taxes be spent for highway purposes. This increases to 14 the number of states having constitutional requirements that all special highway taxes be dedicated to highway purposes. This will put a lot of political grafters in road building.



C.C.C. Grain Bins being sold to farmers; 750 bus. at left, 1,600 at right



## New Rate for Corn Loan

About Nov. 15 details of the county rates for loans on corn are to be announced.

The loan program on new corn is not expected to begin until Dec. 1 or later.

## Corn Crib Expands Storage for Elevator at Johnson Siding

The East Lincoln Farmers Grain Co., Kruger, Ill. (R.F.D. No. 4 out of Lincoln), has erected a 13,000 bu. ear corn crib at its Johnson Siding elevator.

It is a double crib, with a 12 ft. wide driveway between the two cribs. Each of the two cribs holds 4,000 bus. of ear corn. Over the driveway is a bin that will hold 5,000 bus. of small grain.

Each crib is 10 ft. wide, 60 ft. long, and 22 ft. high to the eaves. Incorporated in the concrete floor of each crib is a 2 ft. square sheller drag tunnel, covered with removable 2 inch pine planking to bridge its open top. A tunnel extends thru the middle of each crib lengthwise.

The cribs are well braced with diagonal 2x8 inch cross pieces, bolted together, and are covered with properly spaced standard beveled corn cribbing on the outsides and the ends.

The small grain bin over the driveway has a flat bottom and two sliding gate controlled outlets so that little shoveling and sweeping is required to empty it completely. This bin is 12 ft. wide and 24 ft. long.

The driveway is closable by sliding doors at each end. The floor of the driveway is of reinforced concrete. Half way down the length of the driveway is a trap-door covered cross trench for receiving ear corn.

Ear corn is dumped from vehicles into this trench by means of an overhead traveling truck lift. A Western drag in this receiving trench carries ear corn into the boot of a Western elevating leg at one side of the driveway.

The leg has 7x16 inch ear corn buckets, carried on a 17 inch rubber covered cup belt, which is run by a 5 h.p. GE inclosed motor. A turn-head at the top of the leg directs ear corn into either of the two cribs, or small grain into the small grain bin. The turnhead is set manually. A ladder follows up the inside of the crib beside the leg to reach it.

The crib sets a few rods from the company's 32,000 bu. elevator. M. A. Croft is local manager for the East Lincoln Farmers Grain Co. at Johnson Siding. Head office of the company is at Kruger, where S. L. Nutty, general manager, has his office.

## CCC Loans and Stocks

The Commodity Credit Corporation had a slightly larger total of loans outstanding this Sept. 30 than on the same date last year, and a larger total of commodities owned, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. Total of loan and owned stocks was \$1,776,193,577, compared with \$1,261,701,216 a year earlier. Principal reason for the increase this year over last is an item of more than \$580,000,000 of commodities owned, chiefly for lend-lease export.

Loans outstanding as of Sept. 30, 1942, totaled \$474,765,719. This compares with \$438,294,847 on the same date last year. A smaller volume of loans was outstanding this September on all commodities except cotton, flaxseed, grain sorghums, and wheat. New items in the list for 1942 are foreign commodities, agricultural supplies and soybeans. Loans during fiscal 1942 were larger than in 1941, principally on account of a rise in loan rates.

Commodities owned by the Corporation as of Sept. 30, 1942 had a book value of \$1,301,427,858. This compares with \$823,406,369 on the same date last year. Smaller totals are shown for corn and cotton; larger totals for wheat and tobacco. Overall increase is principally on account of commodities for lend-lease.

The following tables show commodities owned and under loan as of Sept. 30, 1942, compared with Sept. 30, 1941.

Loans by Commodity Credit Corporation			
Commodity	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1942	Collateral for Loans Sept. 30, 1941	Sept. 30, 1942
Barley, bus....	3,136,130	9,092,285	6,193,056
Corn, bus....	103,238,712	239,931,559	149,405,071
Flaxseed, bus.	1,131,917	131,781	516,504
Sorghums ...	4,003	6,989	10,976
Rye, bus. ....	707,855	2,412,131	1,386,215
Soyb'ns, bus.	9,534		9,132
Wheat, bus. ...	287,939,519	237,085,206	262,919,400
Supplies ...	2,641,100		
Total loans Sept. 30, 1941, \$438,294,847; Sept. 30, 1942, \$474,765,719.			

Commodities Owned by Commodity Credit Corporation			
Commodity	Value Sept. 30, 1942	Quantities Sept. 30, 1941	Sept. 30, 1942
Barley, bus. ...	198,862	53,279	419,698
Corn, bus. ...	36,610,687	165,359,383	48,165,474
Cotton, bales.	214,307,186	6,126,664	3,511,250
Sorg'ms, bus.	3,850		9,872
Rye, bus. ....	161,699	890,405	278,732
Wheat, bus. ...	343,454,659	173,916,438	303,220,223
Agri. Supplies	22,571,130		
Total owned Sept. 30, 1941, \$823,406,369; owned Sept. 30, 1942, \$1,301,427,858.			
Other commodities owned principally for lend-lease, \$580,664,257.			

## Determining Damage in Soybeans

Determination of damage by picking must be done on a weight basis, according to the rules in the Grain Inspector's Manual. Numerous attempts have been made in the trade to determine the percentage of damaged beans by weighing out an amount that will constitute 100 kernels of soybeans, then counting the number of damaged beans and naming this number as the percentage of damage.

While 16 grams is the normal weight of 100 plump, well matured beans, the variation between the sizes and weights of different varieties and the sizes and weights of damaged beans is too great to admit the weighing method as even reasonably accurate. Experiment has determined that it may take as many as 150 beans, when damage is high, to weigh 16 grams. Consequently the amount of damage should be determined on a purely weight basis. Time can be saved by picking 25 or 50 gram samples, and multiplying the amount of damage picked by four or two to determine the percentage of damage, and this picking of smaller size samples will remain reasonably accurate.

Grain inspectors have found the back of a piece of linoleum makes an excellent picking board for separating damage from samples of soybeans. Linoleum is made with a backing of burlap. This material constitutes rigidly held little cross ridges that keep the soybeans from rolling.

## Change in Feed Wheat Basis?

The Commodity Credit Corporation is studying the suggestion by the National Grain Trade Council that the pricing of feed wheat be changed from the county basis to a flat terminal price plus differentials for freight charges to delivery points.

## USDA 1942 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation through Oct. 24 had completed 372,701 loans on 256,001,925 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$290,288,736.17. The average amount advanced was \$1.14 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 88,323,282 bus. stored on farms and 167,678,643 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 385,713 loans had been completed on 271,214,727 bus., of which 70,527,974 bus. were stored on farms and 200,686,753 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans completed by States:

States	Farm- Stored Orig. (bushels)	Warehouse- Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Calif. ....	1,093,677	1,256,659	\$ 2,737,884.44
Colo. ....	3,230,907	3,504,551	7,365,659.13
Del. ....	24,473	369,799	533,219.20
Idaho ....	1,254,428	5,055,265	6,369,470.98
Ill. ....	144,832	3,406,636	4,415,721.22
Ind. ....	115,071	2,144,649	2,347,001.24
Iowa ....	319,896	1,362,560	2,012,636.32
Kans. ....	32,936,961	33,223,831	76,940,139.43
Ky. ....	3,958	698,203	888,442.75
Md. ....	64,029	1,262,580	1,739,382.95
Mich. ....	171,561	387,184	673,335.89
Minn. ....	217,169	2,386,515	3,081,569.47
Mo. ....	119,211	2,689,655	3,357,731.62
Mont. ....	559,585	7,170,870	8,063,921.04
Nebr. ....	21,085,503	9,576,292	34,867,567.25
N. J. ....		60,701	85,013.35
New Mex. ...	1,256,014	656,579	2,114,625.93
N. Y. ....	75,616	273,397	471,207.53
N. C. ....	29,490	63,979	124,696.10
N. D. ....	530,714	11,934,326	14,381,161.80
Ohio ....	423,615	3,302,981	4,809,849.09
Okla. ....	6,514,121	24,696,562	26,140,909.46
Ore. ....	2,235,610	8,136,562	11,240,261.04
Penn. ....	26,799	130,181	1,013,159.89
S. C. ....		1,949	2,638.36
S. D. ....	734,021	2,964,701	4,235,368.53
Tenn. ....	4,879	629,929	815,003.47
Tex. ....	10,272,157	17,626,891	31,760,454.94
Utah ....	521,681	213,508	717,734.76
Va. ....	27,143	321,647	468,272.11
Wash. ....	3,418,279	21,411,168	25,755,585.61
W. Va. ....	3,241	13,160	22,433.38
Wyo. ....	848,642	145,373	1,073,677.38
	88,323,282	167,678,643	\$290,288,736.17



Corn Crib of East Lincoln Farmers Grain Co., Johnson Siding, Ill.



## Is Corn Shelling Exempt Under Wage Act?

Operators of shuck-shellers in Tennessee have complained bitterly of the action by the Wage and Hour Division placing them under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The buyers of snap corn from the farmers for shipment to other states feel they are exempt as handlers of agricultural products in their natural state.

The question was taken up with the Department of Labor, office of the solicitor, Washington, and the following reply was received from Frank J. Delany, acting regional attorney at Chicago:

"This is in answer to your request for an opinion regarding the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act to employees engaged in shucking and shelling corn. I assume that these operations are performed as a preliminary to the shipment of the corn, directly or indirectly, in interstate commerce. You advise that the shucking and shelling are two operations performed by a single machine. You inquire whether an employee engaged in operating this machine, called a 'shuck sheller,' is exempt.

"Section 7(c) of the Act exempts from its overtime provisions employees of an employer engaged in the first processing of \* \* \* any agricultural or horticultural commodity during seasonal operations \* \* \* during a period or periods of not more than fourteen workweeks in the aggregate in any calendar year \* \* \* when this work is done within the area of production.

"The operation you mention is a first processing operation within this 7(c) exemption, and the exemption is applicable if the area of production requirement is met. Section 536.1 of Regulations, Part 536, defines what is meant by the area of production in this connection.

"Section 13(a)(10) of the Act exempts from both the minimum wage and overtime provisions any individual employed within the area of production (as defined by the Administrator), engaged in handling, \* \* \* or preparing in their raw or natural state \* \* \* agricultural or horticultural commodities for market \* \* \*. This exemption refers only to agricultural or horticultural commodities as they come from the farm and before any change has been effected in their natural form.

"It seems clear that the shucking of corn is the preparation of an agricultural commodity in its raw or natural state. On the other hand, the shelling of corn is a processing operation and does not fall within the 13(a)(10) exemption. An employee who performs work not exempt from section 13(a)(10) would not be within that exemption although part of his work in itself is of an exempt nature."

This interpretation seems to rest on an erroneous understanding of what is meant by corn in its natural state.

Corn that has been shelled is in its natural state. It has not been milled. It is in the same condition that it was on the farm except that the cob has been removed, as is permissible in preparing the corn for market.

Little corn is shipped to market on the cob as the cob has no commercial value, but adds to the cost of transporting the corn. The shelling of corn is not a processing operation comparable to grinding into cornmeal, or feed, or manufacture into corn sugar and starch.

Some buyers and truckers of corn will send a sheller to the farm and shell the corn out of the farmer's crib. It is rather far-fetched to call this a processing operation.

## Interior Wheat Stocks

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture on Oct. 26 reported the stocks of wheat Oct. 1 in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and on farms, as follows:

Class	Thousand Bushels		
	Average 1934-39	1941	1942
Hard red winter	144,971	276,231	409,573
Soft red winter	118,202	123,383	110,818
Hard red spring	77,470	206,496	247,122
Durum	20,414	43,949	47,493
White	73,450	77,953	85,442
Total	434,507	727,012	900,448

Five Centuries of wheat prices, war and peace are charted in colors on a 37-inch folder, copies of which are available on application to the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

## C.C.C. Wheat Bursts Cribbed Bin

W. E. Nelson's elevator at Clayton, Ill., consists of a wood head house with the normal complement of working bins. Most of his 38,000 bus. of storage space is in six steel tanks, joined to the elevator with screw conveyors at the top and bottom.

When Mr. Nelson erected the steel tanks, he attempted to utilize the space between them by erecting therein a cribbed bin to hold 3,500 bus. This he filled with C.C.C. wheat.

Trouble came on Oct. 19 when he attempted to empty one of the steel tanks without first emptying the cribbed bin they supported. The cribbed bin sprung a leak that widened rapidly, soon filled the screw conveyor tunnel and jammed the conveyor so it could not be operated. Lateral pressure burst open the door at the end of the conveyor tunnel. Several hundreds of bushels of wheat pushed its way on out into the open.

More than 2,000 bushels of the wheat had to be scooped up from the ground, and out of the conveyor tunnel before the conveyor could be put back into operation, and the cribbed bin repaired. The C.C.C. gave Mr. Nelson shipping permits so he could run the wheat into cars and dispose of it.



CCC Wheat Poured Out on the Ground from Burst Cribbed Bin

## Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4 1/2 x 4 3/4 inches. Weight 11 ozs.

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327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

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Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARIZONA

Chandler, Ariz.—J. A. Lundquist, who for the past 13 years has had the contract for hauling hay to the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co. mill here, has been named as mill superintendent and has taken over his new duties.

## CALIFORNIA

El Cajon, Cal.—F. C. Elston has succeeded Thos. King as manager of the El Cajon Feed Store.

Glendale, Cal.—Fire starting in the feed mixing department of the Burbank Milling Co., plant, San Fernando Road, damaged stock and building, loss set at about \$5,000.

LaMesa, Cal.—George Walters has retired as head of the Walters Feed Store, and his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. La Moe, have taken over management of the business.

Wilmington, Cal.—Frank B. Mosher, formerly of New Richmond (Wis.) Roller Mills (now Doughboy Mills, Inc.), is associated with the Vegetable Oil Products Co., Inc., in charge of its soybean division.

Calipatria, Cal.—The alfalfa mill purchased by Saunders Mills, Inc., and destroyed by fire recently, has been rebuilt under the direction of C. G. Blackburn, assistant manager of Saunders Mills, Inc., and will go into production Nov. 11.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Taylor-Walcott Co. has been formed by Herbert L. Taylor and Herbert W. Walcott. The firm is a successor to the feed, seed and by products division of M. W. Park & Co. The entire personnel will be retained.

San Juan Bautista, Cal.—The hay and grain department of Rocca's Farm Supply has been sold to Joe Frazier. Mr. Frazier has rented the large barn next to his service station on Third and Monterey Sts., and will conduct the new business from there.

Dinuba, Cal.—The Sun Maid Raisin plant here is being converted into one large bin for the storage of grain, S. A. McLean, representative of the Continental Grain Co. in Longview, Wash., announced. He estimated the plant will hold over 100 car loads of grain.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. D. Hoag, 61, of the sales department of the Globe Mills, died recently of a heart attack. Mr. Hoag had been engaged in the grain and feed business in California for more than 35 years and had been associated with the Globe Mills for the past 30 years.

Westmoreland, Cal.—Plans for rebuilding the mill and warehouse of the Westmoreland Milling Co., destroyed by fire as reported previously in the Journal, are taking shape. R. T. Pinner, owner, stated he will endeavor to get priorities for the needed material. The fire that destroyed the building followed an earlier blaze by several hours. Firemen had been called to extinguish the earlier fire about 10:30 at night. After the fire was out apparently, a watchman was left on guard at the plant. At 2:30 a. m. a second alarm sounded. The entire mill and warehouse was blazing. The watchman stated when the second fire flared up, it soon got beyond control and dust explosions ignited oil in a diesel storage tank in the rear of the mill, which, in a few minutes, spread the flames thruout the tops of the two buildings.

## CANADA

Baden, Ont.—The 150-bbl. flour mill owned by C. P. Bechtel burned recently. There is no plan to rebuild because, owing to war conditions, necessary machinery and equipment cannot be obtained.

Winnipeg, Man.—The annual report of Federal Grain, Ltd., recently given, showed a net profit of \$267,158 for the fiscal year ended July 31, last, compared with net profits of \$227,383 for the preceding fiscal year. H. E. Sellers is president and managing director.

Ottawa, Ont.—Operations of the brewing industry have been curtailed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The order, effective Nov. 1, provides that no brewer will be permitted to use more malt for producing beer in any quarter than used in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

Ottawa, Ont.—T. B. Pickersgill, assistant agricultural director of the North-West Line Elvtrs. Ass'n, and president of the eastern Manitoba branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, has been appointed to the National Selective Service. Mr. Pickersgill, on leave of absence from his employers, took over his duties Nov. 2.

Calgary, Alta.—Removal of the Canadian price ceilings on oats and barley for export, an endeavor to have the United States tariff against feed grains lifted and an increase in the guaranteed basic price of flax from \$2.25 to \$3 a bushel were among recommendations endorsed Nov. 5 by the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the United Grain Growers.

Winnipeg, Man.—Principal among the nine resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Pool Elvtrs., Ltd., recently, were: Inauguration of a superannuation plan for its employees; requisitioning the federal government to halt the sale of land until after the war; setting up of a common means of publicity of its commercial co-operatives and educational organization; closing of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; advocating the Wartime Prices and Trade Board be retained indefinitely after the war; that strong representation to the federal government be made for loans on grains stored on farms. A satisfactory year's operation was reported.

Toronto, Ont.—Alfred S. Verral, who has been manager of the grain futures department of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., grain merchants, is retiring. Mr. Verral started his grain career in a local grain office later going to the United States. In 1923 he joined James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., and has been associated with the grain department of the firm ever since.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has adopted the following regulations, effective as from the opening of the market Nov. 6, 1942: No sales of any future authorized for trading shall be made except: Such sales are of futures contracts purchased prior to the time of sale. As hedges against grain or grain products of the same kind possessed and owned by the seller at the time of such sale, provided that such hedge must be purchased at the same time as the complementary sale of the cash grain or grain products. As spreading trades in the same kind of grain between different delivery months in this market. Such sales as are made and closed out by purchases in one and the same market session.

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. plant was damaged by fire Oct. 23. The blaze was quickly brought under control.

## ILLINOIS

Lawndale, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. recently painted its large corn crib and grain office.

Lostant, Ill.—Fire did a small amount of damage to a coal shed of the Co-op. Grain Co. recently.

Pittsfield, Ill.—Vinton King, president of the King Milling Co., died Nov. 6 in St. John's Hospital at Springfield.—P. J. P.

Chebanse, Ill.—The dump at the Bruce Grain Co. elevator, heavily loaded with soybeans, fell on the machinery below recently.

Shawneetown, Ill.—T. Y. Williams, owner of the Shawneetown elevator, announced he is now buying new crop corn following a summer of inactivity occasioned by the re-location of the elevator.

Decatur, Ill.—James H. Galloway, 68, plant superintendent of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., and the man with the longest company service record, died in his home Oct. 6, after an illness of many months.

Gibson City, Ill.—Fire resulting from a burned out bearing at the Farmers Grain Co. elevator Oct. 30, burned a hole in floor before it was discovered. The blaze was extinguished quickly with small damage resulting.

Morrisonville, Ill.—Fire starting in the top of the Morrisonville Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator recently, caused by corn husks becoming stuck in the chute and catching fire from the burning corn cobs in the kiln burner, were extinguished by volunteers before much damage resulted.

Frankfort, Ill.—The elevator of the Frankfort Grain Co. was closed down for several days in late October when one of the vital parts of its conveying and elevating machinery broke down. Difficulty in getting the necessary part replaced under government priority regulations temporarily held up operations.

## Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.



## CHICAGO NOTES

Danville, Ill.—The H. J. Lauhoff Grain Co. plant will be rebuilt if equipment can be obtained, H. J. Lauhoff stated. The fire that destroyed the building Oct. 26 caused a loss estimated at \$300,000.

Tuscola, Ill.—The court decided in favor of defendant, Lester J. Barnhart, in the suit brought by the Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co. for \$450 damages for failure to deliver beans on contract. The defense was that the contract lacked mutuality, and sale was conditioned on the grain company making part payment before delivery.

Hillsboro, Ill.—Frank H. Rouhselange, owner of the Rouhselange Produce and a partner in the Central Grain Co., died unexpectedly Oct. 20, at the St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis. He underwent an operation Oct. 7 for relief from a stomach ulcer and was recovering when complications developed. A blood clot caused death.

Bethany, Ill.—Raymond Shaffer, awaiting his call to service in the Air Corps in which he enlisted some time ago, had a little pre-training experience in looping the loop he had not bargained for. Employed at the O. W. Livergood & Co. elevator, he had gone to the top of the structure to clean out the corn cleaner, not telling other employees of his errand. Crawling into the 15 ft. long by 45 inches wide barrel shaped machine, he was busy clearing out corn shucks when the machinery started. In a few seconds he was tossing around with corn cobs over him and under him. Fortunately a fellow workman noticed the man-hoist at the top of the elevator and climbed the ladder to investigate. He found Shaffer in his improvised training ship, madly whirling around and around. The machinery was stopped and the man pulled out, dizzy, bruised a bit, but other ways none the worse for the experience.

Kirkland, Ill.—Fire early the morning of Nov. 6 that destroyed some equipment at the Kirkland Feeding Yards and damaged the office cost the life of Stephen Laskey, 55, watchman at the yards. At 5 a. m. Mr. Laskey attempted to freshen up his coal fire in the outer office with some distillate from a 5-gallon can, containing about 1½ gallons. The can exploded over him and that third of the office building which constitutes the east entrance end and rapidly burned on wainscoting and benches. In spite of being a flaming torch Laskey got to the phone in the next room and notified central. He then attempted to carry out the Steinlite but had to leave it just inside the door. First arrivals at the fire found him outside the office, standing up, all clothing except his shoes burned from his body. He was rushed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died at 1 p. m. that day. Early arrival of firemen made possible thru his heroic efforts saved the building and business continued without interruption. The elevator of this property holds 54,000 bus. of grain; the yard has feeding accommodations for 15,000 sheep and 2,000 cattle. It is operated by Frank Hunter and employs nine men.

Benjamin Block, formerly of Block, Maloney & Co., is associated with Faroll Bros. as production manager.

Geo. Schaeffer is temporarily in charge of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co. elevator, Wm. Kasdorf having moved to Ellicott City, Md.

William Mitchell Hopkins, 84, retired attorney and former manager of the traffic department of the Board of Trade, died Oct. 30.

David Atlas, formerly in charge of the Spencer Kellogg & Sons plant, at Edgewater, N. J., has been transferred to Chicago, and is now in charge of their Chicago elevator.

Directors of the Board of Trade have adopted Regulation 1845 that confirmations need not contain the name of the other party to the contract when prominently stating it will be furnished on request.

Consolidated net income of Allied Mills, Inc., for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 last, subject to audit and year-end adjustments was \$1,502,844, equal to \$1.87 a share on 800,675 shares of capital stock, the company reported.

The Commodity Exchange Administration requested information from members of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corp. on the position of all accounts showing an open interest in rye futures as of the close of business Nov. 7. Questions by L. A. Fitz, C.E.A. supervisor in Chicago, asked whether accounts are speculative, commission, merchandising, or processing, and the name and address for each account.

A box car was being loaded with bulk feed at the Argo plant of the Corn Products Refining Co., recently when the feed which was being taken from a storage bin became arched, and one of the men entrusted with the work ventured into the bin to dislodge the feed, without putting on one of the safety belts provided on each floor. After he had broken the arch his companion recognized his danger, summoned help, and then jumped into the bin. Despite heroic efforts of fellow workmen both were suffocated. Many modern elevators keep portable reels on bin floor with boatswain's chair attached for quick and safe descent into a bin and all warn workmen to keep out of bins without a safety belt.

A new employee of the Glidden Co., Otto Gabel, was asked to do some work on the second floor recently. After hesitating, he stepped on the continuous belt elevator became panic stricken and hugged the belt standing on side of step as he approached the top. As he rounded the head pulley he fell astride the safety railing enclosing the elevator shaft and suffered a severe stricture. Recent tests of the elevator showed that, altho it is equipped with the best safety device, if a man hugs belt and stands on toes he will tilt platform enough to prevent switch working. Engineers of the Glidden Co., are developing a new switch which will prevent passenger being carried over the top regardless of his position.

Meetings of the nominating committee will be held Nov. 13, 20 and 27 to receive suggestions for nominees for officers of the Board of Trade during 1943.

James R. Dalton, 80, at one time a member of the Board of Trade, died at his home Oct. 14. Mr. Dalton entered the grain business as manager of a flat house at Winnebago, Minn. He formed the grain commission firm of Eschenburg & Dalton here in partnership with Peter Eschenburg. Later he was manager of an elevator at Woonsocket, S. D. A son, Robert, is manager for Jamison & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.

## INDIANA

Hanna, Ind.—W. C. Talbot, president of the Hanna Lumber & Grain Co., died Oct. 17.

Russellville, Ind.—Harry Ramsay is converting the Russellville Elevator into storage for C.C.C. soybeans.

Noblesville, Ind.—The Noblesville Milling & Elevator Co. will move its office to quarters in the Richwine building on South 9th St.

Ewing, Ind.—The Ewing Mill Co., owned by Richard S. Robertson, president of the American Millers Ass'n, was destroyed completely by fire recently.

Tefft, Ind.—Francis K. Culp, formerly manager of the Jasper County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, is now serving in the Army. His home address is Francisville, Ind.

Crane (Lafayette R.F.D. 5), Ind.—Ralph Loft has taken over the management of the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co. elevator. He formerly was employed by the Dayton Grain Co.

New Paris, Ind.—Elkhart County grain dealers met in the County A.A.A. office the evening of Oct. 19 when problems arising in connection with the storing, grading and purchasing of soybeans were discussed.

Berne, Ind.—Horace and Wesley Lehman will open a feed store here in the near future, to be known as the Master Feed Store. The new firm will grind and mix feed, handle grain as well as soybeans later.

Brownstown, Ind.—Plans for rebuilding the milling department of the Ewing Mill Co., which recently burned are underway. A new building has been planned which will meet war time conditions and at the same time permit expansion when peace comes. The principal concern at the present time is to install corn milling machinery and provide warehouse space.

## IOWA

Milton, Ia.—The Farmers Service & Produce Co.'s building and contents burned Oct. 28.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The Kessler Grain Co. is being dissolved by the vote of its stockholders.

West Union, Ia.—Harry H. Witcher of the Big Gain Feed Mills, addressed a meeting of farmers at Watertown, Wis., Nov. 2.—H.C.B.

Langdon, Ia.—Temple Bentley has purchased the local elevator. He has been operating the elevator at Watson for a number of years.

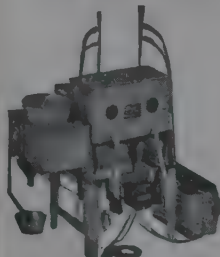
Mondamin, Ia.—Twenty sectional wooden grain bins are being erected for the Farmers Co-operative Elevator. Each bin is 14x24 ft. in size.

Marcus, Ia.—Thomas L. Bird, who operated a grain business here and at Bonair, died of a heart attack Oct. 16 at the home of his son in New Hampton.

Keosauqua, Ia.—The one story frame building occupied by the Farmers Service Co., feed and produce house operated by Earl Layman, burned recently.

Des Moines, Ia.—The annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held here on Dec. 1-2. The meeting will be devoted to business discussions and end at noon on Dec. 2. The banquet will be held the evening of Dec. 1.

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Wesley, Ia.—The new improvements at the Kunz Grain Co. have been completed. An office built of hollow brick has been erected and a new truck scale installed.

Atlantic, Ia.—The Atlantic Feed, Seed & Grain Co. entertained a large crowd of visitors on Gooch Day recently, coffee and doughnuts being served to 840 persons. Door prizes were awarded.

Winthrop, Ia.—M. F. Cooney, manager of the Winthrop Elevator, announced that starting Nov. 2 the elevator will be open at 8:00 a. m. and close at 6:00 p. m.; it will discontinue opening on Tuesday night.

Anita, Ia.—Bert Ramus, manager of the Kunz Grain Co., who recently joined the air corps, has reported for civilian pilot training. Drexel Chadwick will take over the elevator management for the duration of the war.

Kingsley, Ia.—Burglars broke into the office of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently and stole about \$1.50 in change from the cash drawer. They hammered off the lock of the safe but found no money there.

Mitchell, Ia.—The Mitchell Coal & Feed Co., owned and operated by Frank Heckstein and Hilan Trout, will continue operations under the sole ownership of Frank Heckstein, he having purchased the interest of Mr. Trout in this business.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Fred Elder, local manager of Lamson Bros. & Co. office, suffered an acute attack of appendicitis Oct. 31 while driving to Waterloo. After examination he was taken to the hospital where he underwent an appendectomy. At last reports his condition was satisfactory.

Corwith, Ia.—Samuel P. Stark, 68, former manager of the Corwith Co-operative Grain Co., died Nov. 1, at his home after a long illness. He was manager of elevators at Yankton and Sioux City, S. D., Turin, Ottosen, and came to Corwith in 1930, where he was manager of the co-operative elevator until the buildings were destroyed by fire a few years later.

Des Moines, Ia.—Among the successful candidates to the Iowa House of Representatives in the Nov. 3 election were the following grain men, re-elected: E. H. Felton, E. H. Felton & Son, of Indianola, to represent Warren County; E. W. Scott, Scott Grain Co., of Lakeview, to represent Sac County; J. F. Miller, J. F. Miller & Son, of Dakota City, to represent Humboldt County.—Art Torkelson.

Sioux City, Ia.—The war production board has issued priority ratings for a soybean processing plant to be established here in the name of Arthur Sanford & Co. Equipment and machinery capable of processing 700,000 bus. of soybeans per year are involved in the priorities, the plant to produce soybean oil and oil meal. It is contemplated the equipment and machinery will be installed in the old Martens mill buildings now occupied by the Kerr Milling Co. at 11th and Clark Sts. This property consists of a flour mill, a warehouse and a 60,000-bu. elevator. It is expected equipment will be delivered here within a month and that the mill will be in operation after the first of the year. Mr. Sanford stated the mill will have a capacity of 1,800 bus. of soybeans per day of 24 hours, and that it is to be operated continuously, producing approximately 42 tons of soybean meal and eight tons of soybean oil per 24-hour day.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator is sponsoring a Kingscrot corn contest this year in which the first prize display will receive a \$25 War Bond. All displays must be in five ear entries of Kingscrot. Any or all members of a family are eligible to enter. All displays must be delivered to the Farmers Elevator on or before Nov. 11. All ears entered become the property of the elevator for display purposes if they so desire. Twenty-five farmers not yet raising Kingscrot will do the judging.

## KANSAS

Morganville, Kan.—A new corn sheller has been installed in the Gorden-Mark Elevator.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elevtr. Co. recently installed Superior DP Elevator Cups in its elevator.

Asherville, Kan.—The Asherville Grain Co. recently sustained a small loss at its elevator from an electrical breakdown.

Downs, Kan.—The Otte & McMillan Grain Co. is building an 18x30 ft. addition to its elevator, to house a feed plant. Modern feed grinding and mixing machinery is being installed.

Norton, Kan.—J. C. Kyle recently resigned as territorial representative of the Gooch Milling & Elevtr. Co. to accept a position as vocational agriculture teacher at the Goodland high school.

Logan, Kan.—Lyman Fox has resigned as manager of the Logan Farmers Union Elevator because of ill health, after 20 years' service. Carl Lafferty, who has been employed at the elevator for 15 years, has succeeded him as manager. Fred McClellan has been employed to help at the elevator.

Manhattan, Kan.—The second annual feed conference for Kansas feed dealers will be held here Dec. 10 and 11. It will be conducted in the form of a school with an educational program on feeds. Special study will be given to dairy and poultry feeds and factors affecting them. The feed value of soybean oil meal for various types of livestock and vitamins in feeding farm animals will be discussed also for the benefit of feed men. Ralph R. Young of the Young & Sons Co. will have charge of the evening session, an open forum, and has asked for suggestions of subjects that feed men would like to discuss at that time. Recommendations may be sent direct to Mr. Young or to J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n. Feed men are urged to attend the meeting as feed will be the basis of increased production of livestock, poultry and poultry products to meet war needs.

## KENTUCKY

Nicholasville, Ky.—The C. T. Ashley Co. elevator sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Grain Co. recently installed Superior CC Elevator Cups in its elevator.

Louisville, Ky.—William F. Leitsch, 30, Lyndon, a grain inspector for the Louisville Board of Trade, died of a heart attack Nov. 7 when parking his car.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Earle H. Callahan, 74, died Oct. 23, after a long illness. Callahan & Sons is one of the oldest grain and elevator concerns in the state.—A. W. W.

Ludlow, Ky.—Fire believed to have been started from spontaneous combustion at the Big Four Mills, Post Place and River Road, recently caused \$1,000 damage to feed and grain stored there. The blaze originated in the feed hopper, it was reported.

## MARYLAND

Ellicott City, Md.—Wm. Kasdorf, long in charge of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co. elevator in Chicago is now in charge of the elevator of the Donut Corp. of America here.

## MICHIGAN

Carleton, Mich.—Edward F. Kahlbaum, 60, a partner in Kahlbaum Bros., died Oct. 19 in Toledo, O.

Belding, Mich.—High winds did a small amount of damage at the Robert G. Palmer elevator recently.

Nottawa, Mich.—The old elevator on the railroad right-of-way, badly damaged by the tornado last July, is being razed.

Yale, Mich.—Frank Belles, co-owner of the Yale Elevator, with his son, Lee Belles, and his son-in-law, Guy Rowell, recently celebrated his 76th birthday anniversary.

Remus, Mich.—D. Mansfield & Co. will be dissolved and has announced it will be out of business by Dec. 1. The disastrous fire of last summer which destroyed the elevator and buildings made it impossible for the company to continue, it was announced.

## MINNESOTA

St. James, Minn.—John Aden is second man at the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator.

Maynard, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has been made an approved custom mixing station.

Madison, Minn.—Frank Sheppard, 46, manager of the Madison Grain Co., died Nov. 1. He formerly was manager of an elevator at West Fargo, N. D.

Kenyon, Minn.—Twenty grain bins have been erected here for wheat storage by the C.C.C. Similar accommodations have been provided at Zumbrota, Cannon Falls and Goodhue.

Echols (St. James p. o.), Minn.—Harris Blackstad is new manager of the Frank Bros. Feed & Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Norman Christianson who is now in military service.

Anoka, Minn.—Feed dealers of Anoka County met at Jackson Hotel Nov. 2 with representatives of University Farm when poultry and dairy specialists addressed them on feeding programs.

Rose Creek, Minn.—The Hunting Elevtr. Co. has under its management a number of wheat storage bins recently constructed along the Milwaukee trackage which are being used for wheat storage.

Blue Earth, Minn.—The Blue Earth Farmers Elevtr. Co. is building a feed warehouse, to be used for storage and to house seed cleaning machinery. The structure will be 28x100 ft., a portion of it to be two stories high.

Brainerd, Minn.—A meeting of all feed dealers of Crow Wing County was held Nov. 3 at Van's Cafe. Two specialists from the University Farm were present and explained the mixing of feeds for increased products.

Preston, Minn.—C. J. Spies, 85, long associated with the milling industry in Fillmore County, died Oct. 28. He was connected with the Spies Milling Co. at the time of his death. In 1910 he opened the Preston Flour Mill.

Red Wing, Minn.—The Red Wing Feed & Supply Co., owned and operated by Roy E. Peterson of Minneapolis, has opened for business. The building has been completely modernized and feed grinding and mixing equipment has been installed.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The Kerkhoven Farmers Elevator is building a corn elevator, 30,000 bus. capacity, to be equipped with corn handling machinery. A cob bin, dust bin and oat hull bin will be over the driveway, facilitating the loading out of cobs and oat hulls.

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Waseca, Minn.—Myron Atkinson of the Waseca Processing Co., has opened the Atkinson Feed & Distributing Co., located in its new building at Fifth Ave. and Fifth St., S.E., on the C. & N. W. trackage. A complete line of feeds will be handled. A. L. Atkinson, office manager.

Duluth, Minn.—The Commodity Credit Corporation started a sales program in this area Nov. 6 to dispose of government wheat to adjacent community farming and other residents at low prices. The wheat was brought in from other territory as a means of relieving the national storage problem and provide farmers and feeders better stock feeding.—F.G.C.

Duluth, Minn.—Now that more boats have been made available for grain shippers, vessel men aver that the demand for boat tonnage has slackened. Shippers now being assured of ample tonnage are not fretting. All milling types of wheat are in good demand at firm basis and the trade feel that there will be a continuation right up to the close of navigation.—F.G.C.

Willmar, Minn.—Fifty-five dealers of the Russell Miller Milling Co., operating out of the Willmar Warehouse, held a dinner meeting Oct. 28 at the Lakeland Hotel, with R. R. Reed, local company manager, presiding. The speaker of the evening was T. G. Dyer of Minneapolis, manager of the company's commercial feed department, who talked on "Feed and Feeding."

Long Prairie, Minn.—Todd County feed dealers held a conference Nov. 2 at the Reichert Hotel with representative of the Agricultural Extension Service to discuss feed problems facing livestock and poultry producers in the area. W. E. Norris, livestock extension specialist, and H. J. Sloan, professor of poultry husbandry at University Farm, attended the meeting.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The N.E. Feed Mill Co. will build a warehouse addition.

Arthur J. Wheeler, an executive of Cargill, Inc., died unexpectedly Oct. 25 at the home of Prof. Will McMillan.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., are increasing their storage capacity by construction of a concrete bin. B. H. Stahr Co. has the contract.

The Northwest Feed Mfrs. & Distributors Ass'n held its regular meeting Nov. 10 at the Nicollet Hotel, starting with dinner at 6:45 p. m.

The Continental Export Co. beginning Nov. 1 became a branch office of the Continental Grain Co., Chicago, and is operating under that title.

Dr. W. F. Geddes, professor of agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Minneapolis Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents the evening of Oct. 27. Discussion of the factors affecting the keeping of quantities of grain in storage took place. Clarence C. Bach of the Twin City Trading Co. presided.

#### MISSOURI

Walnut Grove, Mo.—Edward C. Edmondson, 68, retired president of the mill and elevator company, died at his home after a short illness. P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. M. Adam, popular grain buyer for Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., died Nov. 7. Before coming to St. Louis he was long connected with Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago. Kindly, even-tempered, Jim will be greatly missed by a host of friends in the trade.

Independence, Mo.—A small fire in the top of the head house caused by a hot bearing caused a small loss at the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. plant recently.

Vandalia, Mo.—J. E. Mollet is building a modern elevator and grain storage structure on his farm north of Rush Hill. Facilities for storing corn, oats, soybeans, wheat and various kinds of seeds are being provided. The elevator will be operated by a 5-h.p. motor.

Osborn, Mo.—Fire starting in the cob house and spread thru the cob chute to the head house of the Osborn Elvtr. Co. elevator recently caused heavy damage. Equipment in the head house was destroyed; about 4,000 bus. of corn, wheat and oats in the large concrete bins were damaged by smoke and water; feed stored in the lower part of the elevator escaped heavy damage; the conveyors also were not badly damaged. The cob house was destroyed. J. D. Dunham, owner of the elevator, stated the loss was covered by insurance. Equipment and building will be replaced.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

The offices of Spear Mills, Inc., moved Nov. 1 to quarters in the Finance Bldg.

Kansas City, Kan.—An explosion in a roll housing did some small damage in the United Mills Co. plant on Oct. 23.

E. L. Peterson, Sioux City, has been appointed ass't transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade under Walter R. Scott, sec'y and transportation commissioner. Mr. Peterson succeeds Walter Holloway, who last month became connected with Millers of Kansas Wheat. Mr. Peterson, who will assume the local position Nov. 15, has been ass't commissioner of the Sioux City traffic bureau the last ten years.

The Wheat Quality Contest in the American Royal milling and baking contest Oct. 28-30 when entries were supervised by Glen Le Doyt, sec'y of the Nebraska Wheat Improvement Ass'n, and Dr. John H. Parker, director of Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, attracted a large representative attendance from the grain and milling trade. The exhibit featured high production and quality characteristics of wheat varieties carried thru to milling and baking properties of the grain. The purpose of the show was to promote continued improvement in quality of wheat produced in the southwest, enlisting the support of the Kansas City Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, millers and wheat improvement associations of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. Five entries from each state were entered in the contest and judged according to grade, test weight, protein, percentage of flour yield and baking qualities. Also in connection with the American Royal the three winners of the Decatur County, Kan., wheat contest were honored with an elaborate program of entertainment and visits to places of interest followed by a dinner in the evening.

#### MONTANA

Helena, Mont.—In a recent decision the Montana Supreme Court ruled farmers with crops insured under the Montana Board of Hail Insurance have no recourse to obtain adjustment of a loss claim. Such a claim, the Court said must be submitted to a board of arbitrators appointed by the hail board. The ruling reversed a decision of the Big-Horn County District court which awarded George F. Crosby, Hardin farmer, \$1,100 for crop damage, allegedly suffered June 21, 1940.—F. K. H.

Missoula, Mont.—Don Hamilton has bought the Munson Feed & Fuel Co. and will continue as the Hamilton Feed & Fuel Co.

Great Falls, Mont.—Ben Danforth, manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n here discussed the wheat situation before 50 delegates representing 2,000 eastern Washington and northern Idaho farmers in two-day session of the Washington-Idaho Farmers Union recently at Spokane, Wash.

#### NEBRASKA

St. Paul, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has been dissolved.

Valparaiso, Neb.—Oak Creek Valley Grain Co. has installed a ½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Wilber, Neb.—The mill building, office and store room of the defunct Zwonecheck & Ak-samit Milling Co. have been sold at auction.

Palmer, Neb.—Farmers Grain & Coal Co. have been made an approved custom mixing station, Purina Mills, St. Louis, recently announced.

Colo., Neb.—Leland Busch, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator before joining the Navy, and Miss Venice Miller of Yutan were married recently at Miami, Fla.

Elm Creek, Neb.—The alfalfa dehydrating plant closed recently after a season's run which started May 8. Henry Hermensen, manager of the plant, reported a good season's run.

Hastings, Neb.—Leo E. Crowley, 51, world war veteran and for many years a grain broker here, died Nov. 1 in the veterans hospital at Lincoln, where he had been a patient since last May.

Lincoln, Neb.—Leo Christensen, University of Nebraska Chemurgy director, stated there are three applications for the construction of grain alcohol plants along the Missouri River now pending before the war production board.

Omaha, Neb.—William Swendroski, 57, died enroute to a hospital after being crushed by a box car against a wall of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. elevator Nov. 5. Mr. Swendroski, a foreman for the grain company, was directing movement of the box car on the tracks.—P. J. P.

Hartington, Neb.—Art Arens, Cedar County pure-bred hog raiser and hybrid seed corn grower, has purchased the John Herfkens Elevator. County Agent J. C. Rosse will be associated with Mr. Arens as active manager of the business. Mr. Arens took possession of the feed, seed and coal business Nov. 2 but will not take over the elevator business until about Jan. 1. The new firm will handle a complete line of Purina and staple live stock and poultry feeds and will do custom grinding. A grand opening will be held in December. Mr. Herfkens has not announced his future plans. He has operated the elevator since 1933.

Lincoln, Neb.—Plans for expansion of the Consumers Co-operative Ass'n in a nine-state area, including Nebraska, as a means of helping in the war effort were outlined by Howard A. Cowden, pres., North Kansas City, and other representatives of the area office at a meeting with representatives of local co-operatives in this section Nov. 2. Construction of a \$1,000,000 industrial alcohol plant which would produce 25,000 gals. a day from 8,000 bus. of grain from Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma is the principal item of expansion, Mr. Cowden said. Application for this plant would be turned over for use in manufacture of power and synthetic rubber. Formation of a life insurance company and erection of a flour, feed and cereal mill were other proposed expansion movements. These proposals were approved at the annual meeting in Kansas City in October but were submitted to the members attending the meeting here and approved. Local co-operatives represented were those at Firth, Milford, Fremont, Eldorado, Uehling, Bellwood, Sutton, Cordova and Lincoln.

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Omaha, Neb.—Allen Grover, employed at Allied Mills, was found dead, his body wedged between the floor and the manlift by employees of the mill. He was alone at the time of the accident. Mr. Grover at one time lived in Papillion, Neb.

Motala (Minden p.o.), Neb.—L. E. Nelson of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has decided to discontinue business here and will move with his family to Clay Center. Abandonment of his grain firm here marks the end of a business which was conducted here for more than 25 years and with which Mr. Nelson was identified most of the time.

## NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y.—The Co-operative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., Port of Albany, has installed Superior DP Elevator Cups in its elevator.

Eaton, N. Y.—Spontaneous ignition in brewers grains was responsible for what might have been a very serious loss in the Moses Bros. Co. plant on Oct. 21.

New York, N. Y.—Frank Adams Scudder, on Oct. 31, closed down his business operated as the Frank A. Scudder Co., grain, flour and feed, for the duration of the war, having joined the armed forces of the United States. Mr. Scudder is a member of the New York Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—The National War Labor Board's jurisdiction was challenged Oct. 30 by J. S. Bache & Co., brokerage firm, whose employees walked out 28 days before in Wall Street's first strike. While Edward K. Flaherty, organizer for the American Federation of Office Employees (AFL) which called the strike Oct. 2, was saying workers would return to their jobs Nov. 2, company officials said merely they would accept application for re-employment. Flaherty said Sec'y of Labor Frances Perkins had certified the dispute over a wage and hour contract to the W.L.B. Bache & Co. telegraphed William H. Davis, W. L. B. chairman, asserting it could not understand how W.L.B. "has any jurisdiction over this firm which is solely engaged in the brokerage business, which has not been recognized as essential to the war effort."

## NORTH DAKOTA

Zap, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is building an annex to its elevator.

Golden Valley, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. is building an annex to its elevator.

Charleston, N. D.—Bernt Anderson is building a 10,000-bu., 20x36 ft., 36 ft. high storage elevator.—F. E.

Streeter, N. D.—William L. Moser has been named manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, succeeding the late John Kirschenmann, Jr.

Fordville, N. D.—O. E. Cornenke of Harvey is the new manager of the Osborne-McMillen elevator, replacing Walter Engstrom who has been inducted into the U. S. Army.

Bremen, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota elevator has been purchased by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., and will be under the management of the Farmers Elevator in the future.

Upham, N. D.—A 40,000-bu. annex to the Farmers Co-operative elevator is to be built, to facilitate handling of government-stored grain. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.—F. E.

Mott, N. D.—The Mott Equity Elvtr. Co. will build a 50,000-bu., eight bin addition to its elevator on the Northern Pacific trackage. Contract for construction has been let to the T. E. Ibberson Co. When completed, the company will have a combined storage capacity of 115,000 bus. A. M. Bannon is manager of the elevator.

## OHIO

Blanchester, O.—Dewey Bros. have installed a Kelly Duplex hammermill.

Bellefontaine, O.—Kenneth G. Fultz has purchased the feed and seed store operated by W. W. Barton.

Edon, O.—The Edon Farmers Co-op. Ass'n installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed mixer with motor drive.

Sandusky, O.—An exposure fire damaged loaded box cars on the track beside the Gallagher Bros. elevator recently.

Cincinnati, O.—Andrew Bender, 80, wholesale broker in grain and mill feed at 701 Ingalls Bldg., died Oct. 31 after a prolonged illness.—P. J. P.

Sabina, O.—Henry E. Rapp, 64, grain elevator operator here and at Glendon and Mill-edgeville for 40 years, died Oct. 19, at his home after an illness of two years.

Toledo, O.—David Anderson, 76, former owner and operator of the National Milling Co., died Nov. 6 following a brief illness. Mr. Anderson was an honorary member of the Toledo Board of Trade.

Wapakoneta, O.—Trucking and purchase of the largest crop of soybeans ever to be grown in Auglaize County were subjects discussed at a recent evening meeting held here by grain dealers and elevator men of the county.

Defiance, O.—The federal government's soybean purchase program was discussed at a meeting of grain men in the county court room recently. Christ Kainrad of Diamond, O., member of the state A.A.A. com'te and authority on soybeans, was present and spoke.

Alliance, O.—William Casselman, district representative of the McMillen Feed Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind., at Washington, Pa., has been transferred here where he will be in charge of the sales force of the Master Feed & Seed Co., a subsidiary of McMillen Feed Mills.

Mount Gilead, O.—The Buckeye Mill operated by Morse & Ellis was badly damaged recently by a fire that started from a diesel-powered tractor. The tractor located outside of the building as a temporary source of power had been in use less than five hours when the fire started. The flames spread quickly up the south and east sides of the century old building and gutted much of the interior on the second floor before being extinguished. Three bearings in the mill's engine had burned out and the tractor was being used until a 35-hp. engine could be obtained.

Genoa, O.—When a brick wall in the Genoa Mill, Inc., plant collapsed the afternoon of Oct. 28, 10,000 bus. of soybeans spilled out. H. B. Goldner, owner, stated the beans were stored for the A.A.A. and will be salvaged.

Ridgeway, O.—Everett G. Brugler, whose elevator burned recently, announced plans to erect a ground floor structure for grinding feeds and will continue to handle feeds and coal while planning to reconstruct the elevator. Mr. Brugler had announced earlier that he would not rebuild as he thought he would be unable to do so because of war priorities. However, he has been told that priorities would be extended him to replace an elevator when it is shown that the community needs one, and he now plans to rebuild.

Santa Fe, O.—Fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion destroyed the A. G. Boogher & Son elevator early Oct. 28, and hundreds of tons of soybeans and grain. Fire fighting equipment from Lakeview and Jackson Center joined with local firemen to fight the blaze and succeeded in saving the elevator's office and other small adjoining buildings. Herb Boogher, manager, stated the elevator was filled to capacity with soybeans and grain. A loaded box car of soybeans on the New York Central right-of-way also burned.

Grayson Station (Troy p. o.), O.—Harvey E. Everett, 71, for over 30 years operator of the Detrick Grain & Merchandise Co. elevator prior to his retirement a year or so ago, died recently of burns received at his home when a kerosene lamp exploded. The burning oil was thrown over his clothing, burning him from the head to the waist. Unable to summon aid, he lay on his cot until found by Howard Stine, present operator of the elevator, over 38 hours later. It had been Mr. Everett's custom to visit the elevator almost daily and when he failed to appear as usual, Mr. Stine went to investigate the cause of his absence. He was removed to Stouder Memorial Hospital where he died.

## OKLAHOMA

Altus, Okla.—B. F. Smith, 78, grain dealer and sheep grower, died of a heart attack recently.—P. J. P.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The Kingfisher Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.



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Texhoma, Okla.—Miss Sidna Krull is new bookkeeper at the Freeman Bros. Grain Co.

Purcell, Okla.—Mrs. Bertha Smith, manager of the Farmers Hatchery, has opened a feed store.

Mountain View, Okla.—George McKinley is new manager of the Chickasha Milling Co. plant, succeeding Ira Gigoux who has enlisted in the armed forces.

Muskogee, Okla.—High winds blew down a telegraph wire which fell across an electric wire in the rear of the Muskogee Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently, causing a short circuit that set fire to the large Bower barn in which several tons of hay and feed were stored. The barn and its contents were destroyed.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Priest River, Ida.—Dewey Huot is the new manager of the Priest River Grain Co.

Auburn, Wash.—Joe Bush of the LuJo feed store recently installed a new feed mixer.

Albion, Wash.—The Pullman Grain Growers recently built two large bins for grain storage.

Ritzville, Wash.—The Ritzville Flouring Mill has ceased milling operations probably for the duration of the war.

Tekoa, Wash.—P. A. Lauritzen has leased the Pal Feed & Grain business to A. R. Guliver who has taken charge.

Fairfield, Wash.—The Farmers Alliance & Warehouse Co. is erecting a building to be used in the cleaning and processing of peas.

Portland, Ore.—John Macaluso, manager of Leval & Co., accepted a captaincy in the Army Transport Service and has reported for duty.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Shawens will continue their feed business, the store to be open certain hours during each day except Sunday.

Harrington, Wash.—Bill Flath has succeeded Dan Schultz as foreman at the United Grain Growers, Inc. Mr. Schultz resigned to devote his time to farming.

Forest Grove, Ore.—The E. F. Burlingham & Sons warehouse and feed mill sustained a small fire loss on Oct. 15, from fire that originated in a feed mixer.

Goldendale, Wash.—One hundred and one grain storage bins have been erected in Klickitat County by the government, each bin with a 3,000-bu. storage capacity.

Central Ferry, Wash.—The Centennial Mills interests are constructing emergency bins to hold 250,000 bus. of grain for next year's crop. Mgr. L. F. Hopkins stated the 12-sided bins will be installed here.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Willard N. Crawford has been named manager of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, with headquarters here, E. H. Leonard, president of the organization, has announced.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Kerr Gifford Co. office, which has been in operation in Walla Walla since the '90s, will close Nov. 15 and Eugene K. Farr, manager, will report to the company's Portland office.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—E. S. (Gene) Cole, manager of the grain department of Boyd-Conlee Co., has answered the summons of the U. S. Army and is in training at Camp Lewis. He has been succeeded as manager by T. H. Hibbit.

Harrington, Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co. recently set up 15 government wheat storage bins, of 2,700 bus. capacity each. Robert Stone, manager, plans to put part of his big out-door pile of bulk wheat into them.

Seattle, Wash.—The 800,000-bu. annex to the Hanford St. grain terminal has been completed and wheat is being received for storage. The terminal now has a capacity of 2,300,000 bus. of grain. It is under lease to Kerr-Gifford & Co.

The Dalles, Ore.—Charlie Johnson, former manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corp., Spokane, is now in the grain department of the Wasco Warehouse & Milling Co.

LaCrosse, Wash.—Frank M. Schreck was honor guest at a dinner for directors of LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc., and their wives, recently, a farewell gesture prior to his leaving the company as assistant treasurer and bookkeeper.

Imbler, Ore.—About 5,000 bus. of stored grain were dumped on the tracks east of the railroad spur near here recently when the foundation of the Grande Ronde Grain Co. warehouse gave way. The grain spilled when the west wall crumbled.

Starbuck, Wash.—The Columbia Grain Growers have started construction of 50 R.F.C. grain bins here for 1943 storage; 50 at Long station, and plan 100 more at other points in the county. The organization already has 30 such bins for the current crop.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Walla Walla County's Austrian winter pea crop acreage for '43 has been set at 2300 acres, an increase of 700 acres over the '42 acreage, according to Chairman R. B. Collins of the Walla Walla County Agricultural Conservation Ass'n.—F. K. H.

Bonniers Ferry, Ida.—The Idaho Boyd-Conlee Co.'s flour mill will resume production soon after having discontinued operations some months ago. Carl A. Johnson, formerly of Newport, Wash., is in charge of preparations to put the plant back into running order.

Pendleton, Ore.—R. M. Crommelin has resigned as manager of the Collins Flour Mills and will hereafter be associated with the Terminal Flour Mill in Portland. The latter firm now operates in Portland, Spokane and Moscow, Idaho, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels.—F.K.H.

Bellevue, Wash.—Marvin Speer who has managed the Midlakes Feed & Fuel Co. for the past several months, re-entered the Army recently. Mr. Speer had served eight years in the Ordnance Dept. of the United States Army and is returning to the same department. He is stationed at Camp Perry, O. Paul Newton has taken over the management of the Midlakes firm.

Milton—Freewater, Ore. The Future Farmer Group at McLoughlin union, under the supervision of Wendall Gross, has built a seed treater for diseased seeds which will be available immediately to farmers of the district, where a small charge for disinfectant will be made. The equipment was built by F. J. Estle, Eurgie Fiegner, Barnard Tomilson, Darrel Key and Don Coe.—F. K. H.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Columbus, Pa.—The Meyerink Milling Co.'s feed mill was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Boyertown, Pa.—Oswin D. Jacobs, 54, for a number of years in the feed business here, died in the Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown, Pa., Oct. 23.

Towanda, Pa.—The old brick chimney of the Dayton Milling Co., built in 1885, has been dismantled. The 90 ft. high chimney had not been in use since the mill shifted to diesel engines as a source of power, abandoning steam.

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# TRANSIT

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## SOUTH DAKOTA

McLaughlin, S. D.—A new truck scale has been installed at the McLaughlin Co-op. elevator.

Armour, S. D.—Arthur Reetz, 67, who had owned and operated a grain elevator here, died recently at his home in Yankton.

Nisland, S. D.—Henry Pade recently resigned as local manager of the Tri-State Milling Co., and is now located at Leola, S. D.

Elk Point, S. D.—F. M. Slagle & Co. has completed 30 sectional, prefabricated grain bins for the C.C.C., to be sent to various points in this state for grain storage.

Elkton, S. D.—Frank Mangan, 57, grain dealer, died recently. He began his career as a buyer in 1906, continuing in this business until July, 1942, when he was forced by ill health to dispose of his interest in the Mangan Grain Co.

Aberdeen, S. D.—South Dakota Farmers Union delegates at their 27th annual convention here elected John C. Skage of Toronto president for the fifth consecutive year. Roy Brazzell of Volga, vice-pres., and Paul G. Erickson, Sioux Falls, secy.-treas.

Yankton, S. D.—Work on the feed grinding plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been suspended, awaiting metal sheeting. The new structure is 40x48x54 ft., and will house feed grinding and mixing machinery, loading, elevating and conveying equipment, and will be operated by a diesel unit. Frank Yaggie is manager.

Manchester, S. D.—Manchester's first flat-house has been razed following its collapse. The walls of the building, which was full of stored wheat, fell in and the wheat was removed. The building was erected by Leonard Crane in the 1880s. It changed hands nine times, Peavey Elevators being the last owner. The building never had a damaging fire.—F. E.

## SOUTHEAST

Sumter, S. C.—The seed house, meal house and fertilizer building of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. were destroyed by fire Nov. 3, the blaze starting in the seed room.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ga.—Tyler W. Durst, who has been associated with his father, John K. Durst, in the firm of Durst & Son, flour and feed brokers, is at the radio mechanics training school of the Army Air Corps, Sioux Falls, S. D.

## TEXAS

Rhame, Tex.—The Rhame Milling Co.'s flour mill was destroyed completely by fire recently.

Marshall, Tex.—An electric motor at the Marshall Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator burned out recently. Damage was confined to the motor.

Abilene, Tex.—Sam Cannon of the Cannon Grain Co., died Oct. 25. Mr. Cannon was an active member of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Clifton B. Carter, son of C. M. Carter of the C. M. Carter Grain Co., has been promoted to a captain in the U. S. Army. He is on duty in the adjutant general's office, army air force, Washington.

## WISCONSIN

Appleton, Wis.—Mrs. Anna Liethen, 67, president of the E. Liethen Grain Co., died Nov. 1 at her home.—H.C.B.

Green Bay, Wis.—George B. Hess, Sr., 91, founder of the George B. Hess Milling Co., which he operated until his retirement in 1929, died Oct. 22.

Appleton, Wis.—The E. Liethen Grain Co. has been granted a permit for the erection of a 24x30 ft. addition to its grain bin, to cost \$3,900.—H.C.B.



Turtle Lake, Wis.—The Turtle Lake Co-operative has moved its feed, creamery and flour department to the company's warehouse along the Soo tracks.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of Nov., 1942, has been determined by the Finance com'tee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Greenleaf, Wis.—Clem Hoelzel, Chilton, has been named manager of the local Knauf and Tesch elevators to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late T. R. McGrath.

Green Bay, Wis.—Fire caused a \$28,500 damage to the warehouse of the Milwaukee road and its contents Nov. 3. The building had been leased to the Johnson-Olson Grain Co.—H.C.B.

Athens, Wis.—Roman Berres has purchased the Parman Feed Warehouse building with entire stock. He has been in charge of the warehouse for Mr. Parman for the last seven years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The William O. Goodrich division of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has appealed to all Wisconsin farmers who grow soybeans to market their crop as soon as possible so that its mill can be kept in operation. Crushing of soybeans started Nov. 2.

New Richmond, Wis.—A new factory set up by Doughboy Mills, Inc., especially for war work, commenced production Oct. 29. Plant construction was completed in record time. E. J. Cashman, president advises "the army contract was awarded only three weeks ago. On the same day a factory building was purchased for the work. More than one hundred women and twenty-five men were employed for this war work. As the project develops the number of workers will be increased."

## Soybeans Notes

FEDERAL grain supervisors report that practically all soybeans grade Nos. 1 and 2 this year from the standpoint of moisture alone. Even the severely frost damaged beans, which drop deep into the Sample classification, are dry. Moisture is usually little more than 11%. Federal standards allow 13% moisture in grade No. 1; 14% moisture in grade No. 2.

OBVIOUSLY a frost killed vine can contribute no more to the maturity of its soybeans. A frost-killed vine dries up, becomes brittle, and breaks readily. Beans, left on frost killed vines, can show a bigger loss due to vines breaking down to the ground where the combines cannot pick up the beans.

IF LOW MOISTURE is the major factor in storing beans, green beans should keep in storage. They are dry enough.

SOYBEAN PROCESSORS are said to claim that the oil extracted from frost damaged beans is discolored; and that clarifying it for customary uses is expensive. They claim also that frost damaged beans do not contain as much oil as do the bright yellow, mature beans. Whether this is so or not, processors are showing a marked inclination to refuse beans grading below No. 4 because of frost damage. Their original contracts with C.C.C. made no provision for purchase of Sample Grade soybeans.

FEDERAL grain supervisors are quite lenient in determining frost damage in soybeans. The unofficial interpretation is that a vivid green color all thru a cross section of an otherwise sound soybean denotes frost damage. If the color is a light, or pale green, or shows a streak or more of yellow, the bean is classified as sound.

MILTON SONNTAG, manager of the Plainfield Grain Co., at Plainfield, Ill., prepared himself for the soybean movement at his elevators by taking a dozen samples to a federal supervisor, who graded them. Mr. Sonntag compared his grades with those of the federal inspector, carefully examined the inspector's pickings of damage, found his own inspections were just rigid enough to be on the safe side.

SAMPLES of soybeans submitted to the Chicago Board of Trade's sampling department by

country shippers from lots offered by farmers, show a much higher percentage of frost damage than carlots of soybeans arriving in the Chicago market, reports James A. Noble, head of the Board's sampling department. The inference is that country shippers are cautious about accepting beans showing a large amount of frost damage. If a country shipper gets his elevator full of frost damaged beans, then finds he cannot get a permit to ship them because processors do not want that class of beans, he has put himself out of business. A country shipper can protect himself only by accepting beans only when he knows that he can ship them.

SHIPMENTS of soybeans to processors by truck as well as by rail are reported to be under the Permit System. Grain shippers must apply for a permit. If the elevator cannot get a permit when the farmer wants to sell, the farmer will have to wait, and hope his beans stay in condition.

WHILE most soybeans from the 1942 crop are remarkably dry, there are some spots in the

soybean districts where moisture is high enough to be a worry to the country shippers unless they refuse to accept wet beans. Grain inspectors feel that beans of 14% moisture or less will keep. Where beans carrying more moisture have been put in a bin they should be watched carefully. Beans stored with high moisture content will heat, and sometimes result in spontaneous combustion.

The filing or marking of ceiling prices by manufacturers on sales at retail is not required when retail sales are made to employees only. The prices must conform to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Fertilizer price ceilings may be raised 8 per cent from the Feb. 16-20 frozen level the O.P.A. announced Nov. 6. A new price regulation, effecting this adjustment by fertilizer production areas according to the increased costs in each area, probably will be issued within the next four to five weeks.

## The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

# Direct Reduction Grain Tables

COMPONENT BY GRAIN FEEDERS JOURNAL CHICAGO

## 32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Wt. per bu.	Wt. per bu.	Wt. per bu.	Wt. per bu.	Wt. per bu.	Wt. per bu.	Wt. per bu.	Wt. per bu.	Wt. per bu.	Wt. per bu.
600	18.75	610	19.06	620	19.38	630	19.69	640	20.00
650	20.31	660	20.62	670	20.94	680	21.25	690	21.56
700	21.88	710	22.19	720	22.50	730	22.81	740	23.12
750	23.44	760	23.75	770	24.06	780	24.38	790	24.69
800	25.00	810	25.31	820	25.62	830	25.94	840	26.25
850	26.56	860	26.88	870	27.19	880	27.50	890	27.81
900	28.12	910	28.44	920	28.75	930	29.06	940	29.38
950	29.69	960	30.00	970	30.31	980	30.62	990	30.94
1000	31.25	1010	31.56	1020	31.88	1030	32.19	1040	32.50
1050	32.81	1060	33.12	1070	33.44	1080	33.75	1090	34.06
1100	34.38	1110	34.69	1120	35.00	1130	35.31	1140	35.62
1150	35.94	1160	36.25	1170	36.56	1180	36.88	1190	37.19
1200	37.50	1210	37.81	1220	38.12	1230	38.44	1240	38.75
1250	39.06	1260	39.38	1270	39.69	1280	40.00	1290	40.31
1300	40.62	1310	40.94	1320	41.25	1330	41.56	1340	41.88
1350	42.19	1360	42.50	1370	42.81	1380	43.12	1390	43.44
1400	43.75	1410	44.06	1420	44.38	1430	44.69	1440	45.00
1450	45.31	1460	45.62	1470	45.94	1480	46.25	1490	46.56
1500	46.88	1510	47.19	1520	47.50	1530	47.81	1540	48.12
1550	48.44	1560	48.75	1570	49.06	1580	49.38	1590	49.69
1600	50.00	1610	50.31	1620	50.62	1630	50.94	1640	51.25
1650	51.56	1660	51.88	1670	52.19	1680	52.50	1690	52.81
1700	53.12	1710	53.44	1720	53.75	1730	54.06	1740	54.38
1750	54.69	1760	55.00	1770	55.31	1780	55.62	1790	55.94
1800	56.25	1810	56.56	1820	56.88	1830	57.19	1840	57.50
1850	57.81	1860	58.12	1870	58.44	1880	58.75	1890	59.06
1900	59.38	1910	59.69	1920	60.00	1930	60.31	1940	60.62
1950	60.94	1960	61.25	1970	61.56	1980	61.88	1990	62.19
2000	62.50	2010	62.81	2020	63.12	2030	63.44	2040	63.75
2050	64.06	2060	64.38	2070	64.69	2080	65.00	2090	65.31
2100	65.62	2110	65.94	2120	66.25	2130	66.56	2140	66.88
2150	67.19	2160	67.50	2170	67.81	2180	68.12	2190	68.44
2200	68.75	2210	69.06	2220	69.38	2230	69.69	2240	70.00
2250	70.31	2260	70.62	2270	70.94	2280	71.25	2290	71.56
2300	71.88	2310	72.19	2320	72.50	2330	72.81	2340	73.12
2350	73.44	2360	73.75	2370	74.06	2380	74.38	2390	74.69
2400	75.00	2410	75.31	2420	75.62	2430	75.94	2440	76.25
2450	76.56	2460	76.88	2470	77.19	2480	77.50	2490	77.81
2500	78.12	2510	78.44	2520	78.75	2530	79.06	2540	79.38
2550	79.69	2560	79.99	2570	80.31	2580	80.62	2590	80.94
2600	81.25	2610	81.56	2620	81.88	2630	82.19	2640	82.50
2650	82.81	2660	83.12	2670	83.44	2680	83.75	2690	84.06
2700	84.38	2710	84.69	2720	85.00	2730	85.31	2740	85.62
2750	85.94	2760	86.25	2770	86.56	2780	86.88	2790	87.19
2800	87.50	2810	87.81	2820	88.12	2830	88.44	2840	88.75
2850	89.06	2860	89.38	2870	89.69	2880	89.99	2890	90.31
2900	90.62	2910	90.94	2920	91.25	2930	91.56	2940	91.88
2950	92.19	2960	92.50	2970	92.81	2980	93.12	2990	93.44
3000	93.75	3010	94.06	3020	94.38	3030	94.69	3040	95.00
3050	95.31	3060	95.62	3070	95.94	3080	96.25	3090	96.56
3100	96.88	3110	97.19	3120	97.50	3130	97.81	3140	98.12
3150	98.44	3160	98.75	3170	99.06	3180	99.38	3190	99.69
3200	100.00	3210	100.31	3220	100.62	3230	100.94	3240	101.25
3250	101.56	3260	101.88	3270	102.19	3280	102.50	3290	102.81
3300	103.12	3310	103.44	3320	103.75	3330	104.06	3340	104.38
3350	104.69	3360	105.00	3370	105.31	3380	105.62	3390	105.94
3400	106.25	3410	106.56	3420	106.88	3430	107.19	3440	107.50
3450	107.81	3460	108.12	3470	108.44	3480	108.75	3490	109.06
3500	109.38	3510	109.69	3520	109.99	3530	110.31	3540	110.62
3550	110.94	3560	111.25	3570	111.56	3580	111.88	3590	112.19
3600	112.50	3610	112.81	3620	113.12	3630	113.44	3640	113.75
3650	114.06	3660	114.38	3670	114.69	3680	115.00	3690	115.31
3700	115.62	3710	115.94	3720	116.25	3730	116.56	3740	116.88
3750	117.19	3760	117.50	3770	117.81	3780	118.12	3790	118.44
3800	118.75	3810	119.06	3820	119.38	3830	119.69	3840	119.99
3850	120.31	3860	120.62	3870	120.94	3880	121.25	3890	121.56
3900	121.88	3910	122.19	3920	122.50	3930	122.81	3940	123.12
3950	123.44	3960	123.75	3970	124.06	3980	124.38	3990	124.69
4000	125.00	4010	125.31	4020	125.62	4030	125.94	4040	126.25
4050	126.56	4060	126.88	4070	127.19	4080	127.50	4090	127.81
4100	128.12	4110	128.44	4120	128.75	4130	129.06	4140	129.38
4150	129.69	4160	129.99	4170	130.31	4180	130.62	4190	130.94
4200	131.25	4210	131.56	4220	131.88	4230	132.19	4240	132.50
4250	132.81	4260	133.12	4270	133.44	4280	133.75	4290	134.06
4300	134.38	4310	134.69	4320	135.00	4330	135.31	4340	135.62
4350	135.94	4360	136.25	4370	136.56	4380	136.88	4390	137.19
4400	137.50	4410	137.81	4420	138.12	4430	138.44	4440	138.75
4450	139.06	4460	139.38	4470	139.69	4480	139.99	4490	140.31
4500	140.62	4510	140.94	4520	141.25	4530	141.56	4540	141.88
4550	142.19	4560	142.50	4570	142.81	4580	143.12	4590	143.44
4600	143.75	4610	144.06	4620	144.38	4630	144.69	4640	145.00
4650	145.31	4660	145.62	4670	145.94	4680	146.25	4690	146.56
4700	146.88	4710	147.19	4720	147.50	4730	147.81	4740	148.12
4750	148.44	4760	148.75	4770	149.06	4780	149.38	4790	149.69
4800	149.99	4810	150.31	4820	150.62	4830	150.94	4840	151.25
4850	151.56	4860	151.88	4870	152.19	4880	152.50	4890	152.81
4900	153.12	4910	153.44	4920	153.75	4930	154.06	4940	154.38
4950	154.69	4960	155.00	4970	155.31	4980	155.62	4990	155.94
5000	156.25	5010	156.56	5020	156.88	5030	157.19	5040	157.50
5050	157.81	5060	158.12	5070	158.44	5080	158.75	5090	159.06
5100	159.38	5110	159.69	5120	159.99	5130	160.31	5140	160.62
5150	160.94	5160	161.25	5170	161.56	5180	161.88	5190	162.19
5200	162.50	5210	162.81	5220	163.12	5230	163.44	5240	163.75
5250	164.06	5260	164.38	5270	164.69	5280	165.00	5290	165.31
5300	16								

FOR DUPLICATES SEE ORDER

6215 DIRECT REDUCTION TABLE 32 LB. TO 60.00 LB.

(OVER)

SUPPLIED BY GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED



## Patents Granted

No. 2,291,132. **Packing Member for Bolted Tanks.** Arthur W. Ashley, Houston, Tex. An elastic body formed for packing the joints between flanges of bolted steel tanks when the flanges are superimposed one on another.

No. 2,290,841. **Corn Sheller Shaft Guard.** Clarence M. Weinhold, Cottonwood, Minn. A divided guard which may be attached to the shaft of a corn sheller head to prevent husks from winding about the shaft and creating friction between the shaft and its hub.

No. 2,291,815. **Hammer Mill.** Henry E. Korum, Moline, Ill., assignor to Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. A casing, a rotor, and grooves for holding different thicknesses of screens that extend different distances in said grooves, in combination with a breaker bar to secure the screens firmly.

No. 2,289,573. **V Belt Pulley.** John O. Almen, Royal Oak, Mich., assignor to General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich. Disc springs inside the pulley force the sides of its coned trough together, which tends to increase the effective diameter of the pulley and keep the V belt tight.

No. 2,291,126. **Automatic Grain Dumping Device for Weighing Scales.** Howard O. Williams, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to R. R. Howell Co., Minneapolis, Minn. A pneumatic truck lift designed to be hung from the deck and frame of a truck scale, and embodying a horse guard screen at its front.

No. 2,291,113. **Corn Sheller.** Leo H. Sponseller, Goshen, Ind. A casing, a rotatable sheller head means for introducing ear corn, and expelling cobs. The outer surface of the sheller head is eccentric with respect to its axis of rotation, but the weight of the sheller head is distributed to maintain it in balance.

No. 2,292,793. **Conveyor.** Alfred De Los Sinden, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. A conveyor trough for flowable solid material in combination with flight members carried by driving means at one side of the trough that supports the flight members in properly spaced relationship.

No. 2,295,918. **Tempering Machine for Wheat or the Like.** Percy W. Thomas, Wichita, Kan. An imperforate rotatable drum with feed and discharge ends, a feed auger, peripheral grain lifting means within the drum, steam heating means at the inlet end of the auger, and jets directed to give a counter current of grain and steam.

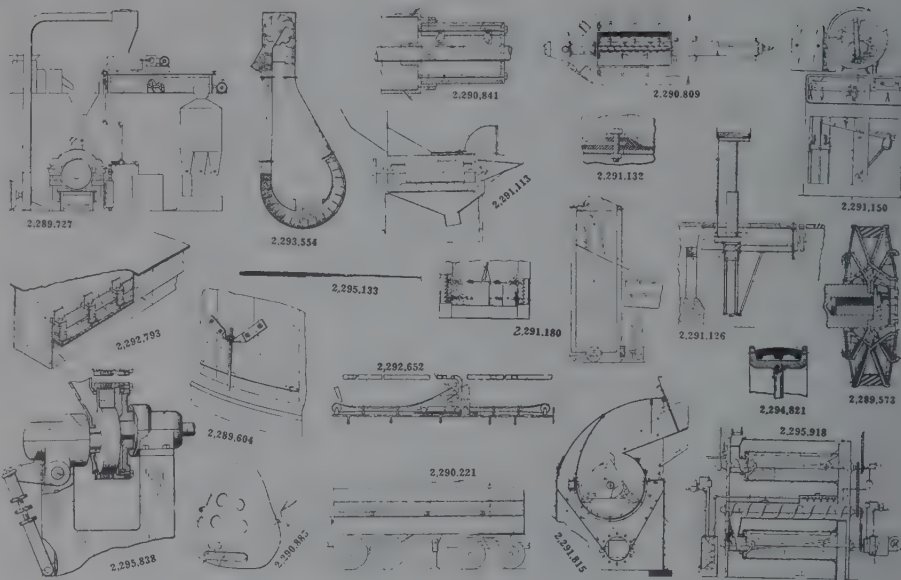
No. 2,289,727. **Feed Mill and Method of Preparing Animal Fodder.** Oliver W. Randolph, Toledo, O. A method for preparing a vitamin-bearing food product in a continuous cooperative sequence, comprising chopping succulent crop material having vitamin content, heating and dehydrating the chopped material, grinding it to a powder, and cooling it.

No. 2,291,150. **Weighing Scale.** William A. Dimick and Guldbrand Guldbrandsen, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignors to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill. Means on a dial scale for transferring counterweights to and from the weigh beam for the purpose of increasing the weighing capacity of the scale. The counterweight transfer means is driven by a motor thru gears on a rocker arm.

No. 2,293,554. **Conveyor.** Arthur E. May, Belleville, Ont., Can., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. A conveyor for loose, fluffy materials comprising a casing with an inlet and an outlet, and an endless conveying element which is drawn thru the casing to move the materials. Loose, fluffy materials are compacted as conveyed to form a relatively dense stream at the outlet.

No. 2,290,809. **Dust Spraying Apparatus.** Joseph H. Morrow, Hokendauqua, Pa., assignor to Fuller Co., Catasauqua, Pa. A device for spraying dust material. It comprises the combination of a hopper to receive the supply of dust material, a barrel communicating with the hopper, a mixing chamber, and means for injecting compressed air into the chamber whereby the dust material is admixed and entrained in the air, along with means for controlling the compressed air.

No. 2,292,652. **Travelling Tripper and Dust Collector.** Arthur B. Oswood, Minneapolis, Minn. A main trunk line suction tube parallels the conveyor belt and its frame, and has ports that are spaced to correspond with inlets to the bins served by the travelling tripper. The tripper is fitted with a dust hood over its discharge hopper. As the tripper carriage moves into position to serve a bin port, a dust pick-up tube from the dust hood engages the corresponding port in the main suction tube by means of interlocking flanges extended in the direction of travel of the carriage. When the tripper is moved, this connection between the dust pick-up tube and the main suction tube automatically disengages.



No. 2,295,133. **Conveyor Belt Structure.** Robert H. Sharpe, Oakland, Cal. In a belt of the character described, a body having one side smooth and unobstructed and a marginal band on the reverse side thereof, and a reinforcing strip coextensive longitudinally with said band and extending transversely inwardly over the body from between the band and body in substantially gradually decreasing thickness.

No. 2,295,838. **Pellet Mill.** Herbert L. Glaze, South Pasadena, Cal., assignor to William K. Booth, doing business as Equipment Engineering Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Coacting rotary cylindrical members adapted to compress between them material to be formed into pellets, and means for supporting said members in axially skewed tangential relation with the axes of the members disposed in parallel lines.

No. 2,290,221. **Vehicle for Transporting Bulk Granular Material.** James G. Winsor, Detroit, Mich. A tank-like body of sheet metal with top, end, and side walls. The metal is formed to create two tunnels in the bottom of the tank which serve to make the tank a rigid, self-supporting structure. Running gear is attached directly to this body without use of a connecting frame. The body is designed for use as a semi-trailer.

No. 2,291,180. **Portable Grain Bin and Loader.** Fred L. Wiesner, Topeka, Kan. An ingenious frame mounted on wheels which constitutes an elevator shaft for controlling the hand-operated upward movement of a large hopper. The hopper is filled with grain at its lowest level, then

raised by cables drawn around drums to a height sufficient for hand-tripped discharge thru the inlet port in the roof of a farm-type grain bin.

No. 2,294,821. **V-Type Belt.** Charles Walter Yelm, Denver, Colo., assignor to The Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo. A combination edge and inside driving belt for use with V-grooved and flat surfaced pulleys. The belt has an outwardly convex layer of tension resisting cords embedded within it. Its outside edges are friction surfaces, and its inside surface has at least one rib adapted to engage the outside of a flat surfaced pulley.

No. 2,289,604. **Silo Base Anchor.** Frank J. Van Cott and Leon J. Van Cott, Unadilla, N. Y. This is an anchor connection between the sides and the concrete base of a silo or tank structure employing an anchor bolt in the concrete and a strap of iron so formed that it may be bolted to the silo at its two ends. The end of the anchor bolt passes thru the formed middle of the strap, and the anchoring nut thereon can be drawn tight as and when required.

No. 2,290,885. **Respirator and Method of Making Same.** William H. Lehnberg, Dudley, Mass., assignor to American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass. A resilient face piece adapted to fit about the nostrils and mouth of the wearer, and having an inwardly rolled edge that grips the edges of a cup-like filter which is arranged in folds to increase its area of filtration. A head-band, connected with reinforcing pieces in the edge, holds the device on the face.



## RUSSELL GRAIN CO. ELEVATOR

HILLIARDS, OHIO

has

# HESS

Direct Heat

## DRIER and COOLER

in a Hess Standardized  
Steel Building

They're Profit Makers

## HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Russell Grain Co.  
Hilliards, Ohio



## Grain Carriers

The government has requisitioned from the railroads 13,647,595 feet of relay rail, under the act of Oct. 16, 1941. Of this the W.P.B. took 10,201,668 feet.

Class I railroads in the Western District in the first nine months of this year had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals of \$234,400,000 compared with \$97,175,309 in the same period last year.

**Ft. Jennings, O.**—Raabe Bros., operating a grain elevator, have protested to the state utilities commission against the application by the Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railroad to discontinue handling less than carload lots of freight.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The National Ass'n of Shippers Advisory Boards, at its recent annual meeting elected the following officers: Pres., G. H. Shafer, St. Paul, Minn.; vice pres., W. H. Day, Boston, Mass.; sec'y, C. J. Goodyear, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Interstate Commerce Commission has designated C. E. Garner at Memphis, Tenn., and J. C. Murray at Little Rock, Ark., as it agents for issuance of permits to move soybeans under Service Order No. 80, effective Oct. 30.

The War Labor Board has recommended to the O.D.T. that the government continue operation of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. As compliance with orders of the Board would make operation more expensive the president of the company, Geo. P. McNear has refused.

Railroad freight cars and engines are currently producing over 50 per cent more transportation per average unit in service than in 1918. No other industry ever has shown more striking advance in production efficiency.—Z. G. Hopkins, of Western Railways Committee on Public Relations.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Oct. 31 totaled 47,320 cars, a decrease of 345 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 11,468 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of October 31 totaled 29,804 cars, a decrease of 316 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 7,953 cars above the corresponding week in 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The railways are in serious danger of running short of equipment, and of materials for maintaining their equipment, tracks and other structures, not merely because (1) the government is not letting them get enough equipment and materials, but also (2) because the government is not letting their suppliers get enough materials. Deliveries to the railroads in July were 9 per cent less than in June; 13 per cent less than in May; 16 per cent less than in April; and 22 per cent less than in March—also, 10 per cent less in July, 1942, than in July, 1941, although freight traffic was 30 per cent and passenger traffic 65 per cent larger.—*Railway Age*.

**Toronto, Ont.**—The Canadian transport controller has ordered, effective Nov. 1, that seeds, grain products, grain by-products, cereal food preparations, vegetable oilmeal, animal and poultry feeds, all in containers, and vegetable oil cake, shall be loaded to a minimum weight of 60,000 lbs. or to full visible capacity of the car. In regard to bulk grain no order has so far been issued. The grain trade is asking for the following specific minimums: wheat, 90,000 lbs, screenings, 70,000, barley, 86,400, oats, 68,000, corn, 80,000, buckwheat, 80,000, flax, 90,000, rye, 84,000. The present minimum for wheat is 60,000 lbs. or 1,000 bus. The proposed 90,000 lbs. is a 50% increase.

The Gwinn Milling Co.'s complaint against rates on wheat from Kansas City to Chicago and Columbus, O., where it was milled and flour reshipped thru Cincinnati to Nashville, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., would be dismissed under the recommendation by Examiner John Davey, as not unreasonable.

The tax of 3 per cent on freight bills becoming effective Dec. 1 is being studied by shippers as to whether the tax can be passed on to buyers under contracts. As to unfilled contracts the tax comes under a clause of the sales contract of the Millers National Federation providing that a tax of this kind shall be billed separately to buyer. On contracts made after Dec. 1 sellers will have to include the freight tax in their prices.

**Washington, D. C.**—David Ginsburg, general counsel of the O.P.A., told the Interstate Commerce Commission Nov. 5 that rigorous control must be applied against rising rates for transportation. "It is not enough," he said, "to say that the inflationary effect of a particular rate increase has not been shown. The inflationary effect of a particular price or rate increase may be infinitesimal, yet the cumulative effect may be catastrophic."

## New Minimum Loading Regulations

The O.D.T. on Nov. 3 issued a new directive effective immediately superceding previous orders, ruling that:

(1) Rice in packages containing less than 50 pounds each, starch, seed, grain products, grain by-products, cereal food preparations, vegetable oil meal, animal and poultry feed, all in containers, and vegetable oil cake, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 60,000 pounds. Grain in sacks, of a weight not exceeding 6,000 pounds, may be included in mixed carload shipments of any commodities shown in this subparagraph (1) to make up the weight of 60,000 pounds.

## Sorghum Rate Raise Suspended

The increased rates on grain sorghums that were to have been effective Nov. 3 have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission, for a hearing to be set later in I. & S. Docket No. 5159.

Protest had been made by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., California Milling Corporation, Taylor Milling Co., Los Angeles Grain Exchange and Poultrymen's Co-operative Ass'n of Southern California.

The increase applied from Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha on sorghums when ground in transit, either in shipments of mixed feeds or alone. Currently, mixed feed rate to Los Angeles from Kansas City, for instance, is 59½¢ per 100 lbs., with or without sorghum. Under the proposal, the rate on mixed feeds containing sorghums milled in transit would increase to 70¢, and the rate on sorghum alone would also be 70¢ per 100 lbs.

## Move Grain in Ore Boats

The shipment of 42,000,000 bus. of grain from the head of the lakes has been made possible by a recent announcement of the office of defense transportation that it was prepared to accept applications of grain in certified iron ore carriers as of Nov. 1.

Some 65 of the smaller carriers would be eligible to apply under the new ruling, but not all of these are expected to make application. Under the ruling, space to accommodate 17,000,000 bus. of grain would be made available for shipping grain from Duluth-Superior during November, and a further 25,000,000 bus. of space would be available for winter storage of grain.

Some half dozen barges on which insurance expired by Nov. 1 loaded at Duluth-Superior and departed for Buffalo prior to that time with 1,231,000 bus. of wheat to be held in bottoms for winter storage. None of the iron ore carriers to be made available for grain shipments can be loaded for winter storage, however, until the last ten days of November.

It is expected that permits for shipment on wheat to Duluth will be issued, as a consequence, for about 500 cars daily, that will work without freight penalty.

## New Rule on Multiple Loading

As allowed in O.D.T. Order No. 18 the Consolidated Classification Committee has asked leave to publish the following specific Rule 33:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, more than one but not more than three carload shipments, each of which equals or exceeds tariff carload minimum weight, from one, two or three consignors, to one, two or three consignees, may be handled in a single car from one, two or three points of origin in the United States to one, two or three destinations in the United States, provided, each origin other than the first and each destination other than the final destination is intermediate between the first point of origin and the final destination over the route of movement from the first point of origin to the final destination. Each such shipment will be considered and treated for the purpose of applying rates and charges and rendering transportation services as if it were shipped in a separate car. The minimum weight applicable to each such shipment will be that applicable for a car 40' 7" in length.

(b) Carrier will not check, tally or assist in loading or unloading except where tariff of carrier at point of origin or destination, as the case may be, provides for loading or unloading of carload freight by carrier.

(c) No diversion or change of destination or reconsigning in transit will be allowed with respect to multiple loading services provided for herein, except where, under published rules, it may be in the same direction and over the same route as the initial shipment after previous shipments have been unloaded.

(d) Nothing in this rule shall be construed as limiting or restricting the multiple loading services authorized and provided for in rail carrier tariffs, or as effecting the changes provided in such tariffs to be assessed for such service.

**Exceptions.** These multiple loading services will not apply on freight loaded or unloaded at a prepay or non-agency station, freight consigned to order notify or freight stopped in transit to complete loading or for partial unloading.

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# Field Seeds

**Reedley, Cal.**—L. L. Pierce is now proprietor of the Reedley Feed & Seed Co.

**Denver, Colo.**—The Colorado Pure Seed Show will be held here Jan. 16 to 23.

**Audubon, Ia.**—The Carlson Hybrid Corn Co. has sold its feed business to the Home Oil Co.

**Moscow, Idaho**—Jos. Zeb, proprietor of the Moscow Seed Co., died Oct. 31 after a heart attack.

**Boston, Mass.**—The annual meeting of the New England Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held in the Parker House Nov. 12.

**Richmond, Va.**—Robert B. Forrest, for nearly 50 years with T. W. Wood & Sons, died Oct. 19, after a heart attack.

**Omaha, Neb.**—The National Seed & Importing Co. has been removed by its owner, Jos. Brezacek, to a new location in South Omaha.

**Toronto, Ont.**—Retailing of seeds will be continued by the Steele-Briggs Seed Co. at its main headquarters, the retail store having been closed.

**Oshkosh, Wis.**—The Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Nov. 19 in this city, it is announced by Sec'y J. W. Young of Randolph.

**Clinton, Ia.**—The opening of the new plant of the W. Atlee Burpee Co. will be elaborately celebrated, the Clinton Chamber of Commerce participating, early in January.

**Sioux City, Ia.**—The Interstate Seed & Grain Co., of Fargo, N. D., has bought the seed business of L. G. Wertz, who has engaged in the seed and feed brokerage business.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**—Henry A. Dreer, Inc., will be reorganized under Chapter X of the bankruptcy act, with receivers Raymond Walsh and Norman Klauder as trustees.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The seed, feed and by products division of M. W. Park & Co. has been taken over by the former partners Herbert L. Taylor and Herbert W. Walcott, doing business as the Taylor-Walcott Co.

**Washington, D. C.**—By Oct. 15 about 31 per cent of the commercial crop of red clover seed had moved from farms. Movement has been slowest in Oregon and Idaho, and fastest in Kansas and Iowa.—U. S. D. A.

**Wilson, N. C.**—A penalty of \$5 was imposed on a shipment of 48 bags of rye seed by Mathias & Co. to the Wilson Farmers Exchange, for containing four bindweed per pound in violation of the North Carolina seed law.

**Urbana, Ill.**—The Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n, Inc., has issued a printed list of growers of hybrid seed corn whose fields have been inspected and approved. After germination tests have been completed after Jan. 1 the final certified seed list will be issued.

An appeal to American farmers and commercial seed growers for support of the nationwide campaign by Russian War Relief, Inc., on behalf of Russia's hard pressed farmers, will be voiced by Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of the Extension Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, over the National Farm and Home Hour radio program, on the Blue Network, on Nov. 18, at approximately 12:40 p. m. EWT.

**Washington, D. C. Oct. 30.**—Production of both foxtail and proso millet seed this year is expected to be larger than last year. The increase is attributed to larger yields, which more than offset the reduction in acreage in a number of sections. Weather conditions, in general, were favorable for the production of this seed.—U. S. D. A.

**Jefferson, Ore.**—A carload of sugar beet seed grown in this area has been shipped by the Marion-Linn Farmers Co-operative. Upwards of 369 tons of beet seed was grown in this area this year. Other varieties of seed to be handled by this firm will approximate 300 tons, and include mustard, dill, celery, onion and various legumes.—F. K. H.

**Kennewick, Wash.**—A seed purchase program for 1943 is announced by Commodity Credit Corporation. The same prices will be paid for first-class seed in '43 that were paid in '42. Austrian winter peas, 5c per pound—common vetch 5c per pound—hairy vetch 10c per pound; Willamette vetch, 6½c per pound; annual rye grass, 5c per pound and crimson clover, 10c per pound.—F. K. H.

## Results with Hybrid Corn in Texas

By J. S. ROGERS and C. H. McDOWELL, Division of Agronomy, Texas A. and M. College

Texas hybrid seed corn is now available in sizeable quantities to seedsmen and farmers in both Texas and neighboring states. In the 1942 season, 1,150 acres of hybrid seed corn were certified by Texas growers, and it is estimated that approximately 20,000 bus. have been produced from this acreage. The main part of this acreage was devoted to the production of the two yellow hybrids, No. 12 and No. 8, approximately 400 acres of each being produced this year. Only 150 acres were planted for the production of white hybrids.

At those stations where tests were conducted in 1942, corn yields were somewhat below those of the past year. Midsummer drought lowered the yields at both Temple and Denton, while excessive spring rainfall, which caused the corn to stand under water for several days, reduced the yields at College Station. Growing conditions at Tyler and Winter Haven were so unsatisfactory that results from these two stations have been omitted. At Beeville, Chillicothe, and Nacogdoches, seasonal conditions were very favorable, and a better than average corn crop was obtained.

Results from this year's tests show that Texas hybrids continue to give substantial increases in yield over native open-pollinated varieties. The best Texas hybrids were among the leading varieties at practically all stations where they were grown in 1942.

Results for the past two years indicate that Hybrid No. 12 is the highest yielder of the Texas hybrids yet developed, and, with the possible exception of the Gulf Coast, may be recommended for any of those regions in the State where corn is now successfully grown. One disadvantage to this hybrid, however, is that it is more susceptible to earworm and weevil damage than are the native open-pollinated varieties. Texas Hybrid No. 8 has also given very promising results over the two-year period, and may be

recommended for use in the central and western part of the corn-growing area of the state. Of the white hybrids No. 7-W has given very promising increases in yield, showing up especially well in the eastern part of the state because of its rather prolific nature. None of the out-of-state hybrids grown over the two-year period equalled the better Texas hybrids, altho in 1942 the two hybrids, Funk G711 and G702, gave rather promising yields. Funk G711 gave especially good results, leading all hybrids and varieties that were grown at four stations. However, further testing is necessary before these two hybrids can be too strongly recommended for use in Texas.

As Texas hybrids have now definitely proven their superiority over native open-pollinated varieties, Texas farmers are encouraged to use their best corn land for the planting of these hybrids. From results of the past two years they may expect increased yields of at least 20 per cent by the use of such hybrids. All indications at present are that the demand for Texas hybrids will far exceed the supply, so farmers are urged to place their orders for seed sometime in the near future.

## Fairfield, a New Wheat Variety

Indiana has a new soft red winter wheat variety called the Fairfield. It was developed after 12 to 14 years of scientific systematic breeding by agronomists of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Seed of the new Fairfield variety, which combines those characteristics desired by farmers, millers, and bakers, was distributed in small quantities this fall to 65 farmers who have seeded approximately 650 acres and agreed to keep it pure and make the resulting crop available for seed next year. Sufficient pure seed is expected to be produced in the next three or four years to meet all of Indiana's winter wheat acreage needs.

Dr. G. H. Cutler, Purdue agronomist, who was in charge of the developing of this new variety, has written a circular, No. 276, which gives a full report of the history, description, characteristics, and other details of the wheat.

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"High grain yields, superior winter-hardiness, suitability for combine-harvesting, and high resistance to loose smut and mosaic are some of the advantages which recommend Fairfield . . . to Indiana farmers," writes Dr. Cutler.

Tests made in different parts of Indiana on different soil types show Fairfield to be widely adapted and capable of displacing many of the soft and semi-hard varieties now commonly grown," he said.

Fairfield was developed from a cross made in 1926 between the varieties of Purkof and Fulhio to combine winter-hardiness with disease resistance into one variety.

## Tenmarq Wins Top Honors

Kansas City—A sample of Oklahoma grown Tenmarq won top honors at the American Royal's first milling and baking contest held at Kansas City. The prize winning sample was declared the most valuable from the milling and baking standpoint of the 21 samples entered. It was grown by Carl Muller of Texas, Okla.

Second place honors went to a sample of Turkey grown by J. J. Lohrmeyer of Logan, Kans. In third place was a sample of Tenmarq grown by C. C. McIntosh of Dumas, Tex.

The 1942 Milling and Baking Contest was sponsored jointly by the Kansas City Board of Trade, Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, The American Royal Livestock Show and state grain improvement associations. Glenn H. Leddy, Field Secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, was superintendent. An attractive wheat exhibit displayed the contest entries together with a loaf of bread baked from each sample. The exhibit pointed out the importance of wheat in the nation's bread basket and the work that commercially sponsored grain improvement associations are doing to stimulate the production of high quality wheat.

The samples were entered under blind code number. In scoring the samples 10 points were allotted to external appearance, 30 to milling and 60 to baking quality. The entries were judged for external appearance by a committee headed by E. L. Betton, Chief Inspector of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Samples were milled and scored by Arlee Andre, Nebraska Consolidated Mills, Omaha, Nebr., and James Whitacre, Larabee Flour Mills, Kansas City. The baking was also done by two chemists working independently and their scores averaged together. E. F. Tibbling, Washburn Crosby Co., Kansas City, and H. H. Johnson, Gooch Milling Co., Lincoln, Nebr., baked the samples and scored the loaves.

Des Moines, Ia.—The A.A.A. is reported to have ordered an indefinite extension of loans on 25,000,000 bus. of corn stored in Iowa and on which the loans had been called for settlement Nov. 1. After the 1942 crop has been gathered farmers will be asked to redeem the oldest corn for feeding.

## Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1941, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	162,000	22,000	124,000	8,000
Duluth	2,646,285	899,755	2,398,395	1,936,695
Pt. William	1,835,400	1,054,565	272,852	326,146
Milwaukee	28,600	11,440		
Minneapolis	5,563,600	1,776,600	554,400	120,400
Portland, Ore.	122,169	29,513		
Superior	2,369,308	999,396	1,889,085	245,880
KAUF AND MILO				
Hutchinson	11,250	25,000		
Kansas City	121,800	82,600	93,800	66,000
St. Joseph	4,500		1,500	
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,388,000	1,035,000	613,000	362,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	401,530	275,000	67,175	97,705
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	1,601,000	1,186,000	391,000	567,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,656,915	429,000	1,44,575	370,435

## New Varieties by Treatment with Sanguinarine

The remarkable results in obtaining new varieties of plants by treatment with the drug colchicine may be paralleled by the discovery that sanguinarine has the same effects.

Thomas M. Little of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently reported similar results from preliminary experiments with a weak solution of sanguinarine applied to snapdragons. In this limited test the new treatment caused even more plant modifications than a parallel application of colchicine, and was somewhat less injurious to the treated plant material.

Colchicine is extracted from the juices of the plant Colchicum, or meadow saffron. Sanguinarine gets its name from Sanguinaria canadensis, the scientific name of the common Eastern wildflower called bloodroot because its juice is blood red.

Dr. Glenn A. Greathouse, of the Department, found extremely weak solutions of sanguinarine effective in preventing the growth of the destructive root rot fungus, and his experiments led Little to the successful treatment of snapdragons for modification of their inheritance.

## Western Seedsmen Hold Big Meeting

A very large attendance greeted the officers of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n at the semi-annual meeting of Oct. 23 and 24 at Kansas City, Mo., some 250 being present.

PRES. B. F. SHEEHAN, calling the meeting to order, said: We are gathered here in number, exceeding no doubt, any previous meeting. Every section of the country is represented. Much good, no doubt, will come from our meeting.

The drain of farm labor by high wages paid to get new camps, airports, munition dumps and many other necessary war projects constructed has left a serious and as yet unsolved farm problem. We seedsmen have been hit hard in the loss of personnel.

Regimentation of labor in many agricultural areas may be necessary for harvest. Such was the case in many sections of the country this past season.

Last spring we seedsmen found that anticipated demand for many grass and legume seeds never materialized in the volume expected. Garden seed demand was much greater the country over. Field seed inventories at the conclusion of last year were greater than normal. Values were nominal and apparently proved a good investment.

Another season is well under way. Adverse weather conditions in most sections of the country has made harvest difficult. Production of many major items will be considerably short of a year ago. Prices in the country have been advancing rapidly and competition in many buying fields has become extremely keen. We might better stop and ask ourselves, "Where do we go from here?"

We as seedsmen probably best proceed with caution and not let too much optimism get an upper hand. The Seed Industry to a man is willing and anxious to cooperate 100 per cent in assisting our government in bringing this war to a successful conclusion and Victory to the Allied Nations.

TREAS. HENRY WINDHEIM, Omaha, Neb., reported a balance of \$1,166.22 in bank, after a considerable investment in government bonds.

E. G. WHITE, Washington, D. C., associate chief of the A.A.A., spoke of the shortage of nitrogen and the consequent need for more legumes.

W. A. WHEELER, in charge of lend-lease seed production and purchases, spoke on the seed requirements of Allied Nations and said the demands of Russia are absolutely staggering. In field seeds, he said, our Government's

requirements of rape have been contracted, but other seed is still being purchased in the open market. Some of the field seed purchased for 1943 delivery, he said, may have to be stored in this country for awhile because of the lack of boat space. Seedsmen with suitable storage space will soon be asked to submit bids for that storage.

DR. PORTER, of Iowa State College, reported the progress of the state laboratory at Ames, where he has been allotted much additional space.

J. W. PINCUS, with a map, explained the needs of Russia.

At the banquet the visitors were the guests of the Peppard Seed Co. and the Rudy Patrick Seed Co.

## Composite Samples Misleading

By PAUL H. MILLAR, chief inspector Arkansas State Plant Board

In sampling seed the usual method is to draw a small amount from each fifth bag, and mix these together into a composite sample. The entire lot of seed is then labelled in accordance with the analysis of this composite sample. While this method gives the average analysis of the lot, it does not reflect differences between the various bags, and unless the seed has been carefully mixed, these differences are sometimes considerable, both in germination and in purity.

A dealer recently had two hundred bags of local-grown oats which he wished to sell. Test of a composite sample showed a germination of 81%. We requested him to send us packet samples from every tenth bag. Testing these twenty packet samples separately, seventeen of them were found to have a germination of between 85% and 95%, while three of the packets tested 5%, 35%, and 38%, respectively. Thus, three-twentieths of the oats were practically worthless for seed. Yet, under the usual method of mixing the samples into a composite and testing the composite, this condition would not have been discovered and the entire lot of oats would have been sold under a tag showing a germination of 81%.

Testing by the packet sample method requires little extra work. In this instance, twenty seeds were taken from each of the twenty packets, and these groups of twenty seeds each were placed consecutively in the germination roll, and counted separately. Packets showing a low count were then retested for confirmation, using a larger number of seeds.

Archeologists have found a grain of wheat below the foundations of a prehistoric settlement at Island McHugh, Barrancourt Lake, County Tyrone, Ireland, proving that farming was practiced there during the new Stone Age about 2,000 B. C.

## WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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## Supply Trade

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—Oren P. Madden, superintendent of Glidden Co. for the past nine years, and previously connected with Nordyke & Marmon Co. and Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., died Nov. 1.

**Bellingham, Wash.**—J. H. Tromanhauser, long builder of grain elevators with headquarters at Minneapolis and Toronto, altho a youth of 87 years, is still interested in the building activities in his old line. He writes: "Altho most of those building elevators during my active days have gone on, I am the Rip Van Winkle of the old bunch. I live with my two sisters here."

**Philadelphia, Pa.**—Everyone concerned with the problem of holding "low" commercial and industrial temperatures within narrow limits should find of interest the new Leeds & Northrup Co., catalog N-33C, Micromax Resistance Thermometers for Measurement and Control. Anyone wanting a copy of this illustrated 48-page publication may have it by addressing the company.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Ray Buckley for many years a milling engineer, died Oct. 24. Associated with his late brother, Harry Buckley, he for years operated the firm of Buckley Brothers, manufacturers and merchandisers of milling machinery and specialties for flour mills. After this firm discontinued business, following the death of Harry Buckley, Ray Buckley represented a number of machinery concerns.—A. W. W.

**Superior Elevator Cups** were purchased recently by Lorraine Grain, Fuel & Stock, Lorraine, Kan.; Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Pollett, Tex.; Occident Elevator Co., Balantine, Mont.; Statesville Flour Mill Co., Statesville, N. C.; Elgin Flouring Mill Co., Elgin, Ore.; State Rice Milling Co., Lake Charles, La.; Bowersock Mill & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan.; Fegley Bros., Orwigsburg, Pa.; Duluth Universal Mfg. Co., Duluth, Minn.; O. W. Trindal, Spencer, Wis.; Cooperative G.L.F. Mills, Inc., Albany, N. Y.; Poultrymen's Service Corp., Toms River, N. J.; A. B. Chrisman, Meredosia, Ill.; Glenn Sanger, Lebanon, Pa.; F. B. Carlson, Meno, Okla.

**Washington, D. C.**—The government will sell at a nominal price to American industry foreign owned patent applications seized from axis owners, Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, has announced. Many of the patents, covering latest developments in industrial processes and designs, can improve American processes and devices. In line with President Roosevelt's instructions to use all means to put enemy owned property and patents to war use, publication of the printed copies will start in December. Meanwhile, Crowley said he would make the information available to any person having a legitimate interest. Requests may be filed with Crowley's office in Washington on a form obtainable there and in Chicago or New York.

## Insure Wheat on 450,000 Farms

Approximately 341,500 contracts have been written by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation on the 1943 winter wheat crop, covering about 450,000 farms, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. This report covers the period through Sept. 30, final date for acceptance of applications for insurance on winter wheat. Spring wheat growers have until March 15, 1943, to apply.

The total announced Nov. 3 compares with 394,000 contracts, covering 504,000 farms written on both winter and spring wheat for 1942.

Growers taking part in the insurance program this year are required, for the first time, to sign

up for a three-year period. This means that growers who have signed up for insurance in 1943 are under contract to insure their 1944 and 1945 wheat crops also.

Up to Sept. 30, a total of 67,076 indemnities totaling 7,357,086 bus. had been paid under the 1942 Wheat Insurance Program.

## Down Draft for Corn Crib

D. H. Malcom describes in *Agricultural Engineering* a metal corn crib in which he faces the ventilator cowl into the wind, carries the down-draft nearly to the bottom of a cylindrical 16- to 18-ft. bin through a 1-ft. centrally placed vertical duct, and distributes it thru perforations in a central drum 2.5 ft. in diameter.

The bin proper is 10 ft. in height, exclusive of its dome roof. It is provided with a perforated metal floor and a drain pipe run out from the bottom of the central air-distributing drum.

The principle of central introduction of the dry air is taken from the work of Kelly with ventilated wheat storage. The down-draft ventilator proved superior in various experiments to ventilators of the suction type.

## Soybean Cash Commission Charges Reduced by Chicago Board

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade approved last Sept. 23 proposal No. 232-A submitted for vote. This proposal read:

**SPECIAL EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS ON SOYBEANS**—The rates of Commission chargeable to members for buying and shipping soybeans for account of Commodity Credit Corp. and/or its designated agents shall be 1c per bu. during the existence of War Production Board Directive No. 7.

Approval of this proposal promptly reduced commission rates charged by the Board's cash grain merchants to 1c per bu., and ended a controversy of several weeks standing between Board members and C.C.C.

Processors of soybeans have recognized since the start of their negotiations with C.C.C. that they could ill attempt to buy all of their beans direct from country shippers. They have been glad to cooperate with the members of organized markets and to pay Chicago cash commission merchants 1c per bu. for the services these merchants are able to perform most effectively in negotiations with country shippers.

## Measuring a Circular Bin and a Cone of Wheat

By H. G. L. STRANGE, Director of Research, Searle Grain Co.

Many farmers are building temporary circular bins out in the open, using either bundles of wheat or wire fencing, or snow fencing for a wall. Some want to know how to calculate how much wheat such circular bins will hold.

Snow fencing, for instance, comes in 100 foot rolls and is 4 feet high. Two feet is required for an overlap leaving a circle 98 feet in circumference.

First find the diameter. Multiply  $98 \times 7$  and divide by 22. This gives us 31.2 feet diameter. Now multiply the diameter by itself, then by 4 for the height of the bin, and then by the constant figure of 61, and strike off the last two whole numbers of the product. Like this:

$31.2 \times 31.2 \times 4 \times 61 = 237519$ , making 2,375 bushels contained in the bin to the top of the fence.

Now for the cone of wheat on top of the bin. Multiply the diameter by itself and then by itself again, then by the figure 45, and strike off the last three whole numbers. Like this:

$31.2 \times 31.2 \times 31.2 \times 45 = 1366709$ , making 1,366 bushels contained in the cone.

The total contents of the bin when brim-full, and including the cone on the top, will be 3,741 measured bushels of wheat at 60 pounds to the bushel.

This formula can be used for any size circular bin and it is correct to a half of 1%. Remember the two constant figures—61 for the base of the bin and 45 for the cone. (These constants can only be used for calculating circular bins, not for square bins.)

## Soybean Meal Sells Quickly

A rather peculiar situation maintains in the soybean oil meal market. Under the terms of the Commodity Credit Corp. program, crushers have a definite ceiling price, above which they cannot sell. For October, 1942, this ceiling was \$31.50 per ton. On the other hand, re-sellers of this same commodity are under no such ceiling restriction other than the one which was imposed early this year with the top limit set at the highest price at which they handled the meal during March. There is a wide range between these two ceilings, possibly seven or eight dollars per ton in many cases. This is really a most unusual situation, with jobbers having the assurance that they will not have to pay more than the crusher's ceiling level for that particular month, and with the additional knowledge that there is plenty of leeway between that figure and the top one at which they can re-sell the product.

About the only limitation would seem to be the ability of crushers to produce enough meal to keep the jobbers satisfied. Currently 41 and 44% protein, bulk, soybean meal is being quoted at \$42.30 nominal, Chicago basis, but offerings are very light.

Demands from feeders, due to the heavy production of meat animals, naturally are heavy.—F. C. Bisson, Public Relations Department, Chicago Board of Trade.

## Import Restrictions

The W.P.B. has issued General Imports Order M-63 providing that

(b) Restrictions on imports of materials: (1) After the date upon which any material is first made subject to this order, no person, other than the Board of Economic Warfare, Commodity Credit Corp., Metals Reserve Co., Defense Supplies Corp., and any other United States governmental department, agency or corporation, or any agent acting for such company, department, agency, or corporation, shall, except as authorized or otherwise directed in writing by the Director General for Operations, purchase for import, import, offer to purchase for import, receive, or offer to receive on consignment for import, or make any contract or other arrangement for the importing of, any such material. No bank or other person shall participate, by financing or otherwise, in any arrangement which such bank or person knows or has reason to know involves the importation of any such material unless such bank or person has received either a copy of the authorization issued by the Director General for Operations, or, if the material is one of those on List I or List II, an affidavit stating that the material is imported under a contract made before, or in existence on, the date when such material was first made subject to the provisions of this order. The materials subject to this order are those listed upon List I, List II and List III attached hereto, and those hereafter made subject to this order by the Director General for Operations.

(2) Any person desiring such authorization, whether owner, purchaser, seller, or consignee of the material to be imported, or agent of any of them, shall make application therefor in duplicate on Form PD-222-C, addressed to the WPB, Ref: M-63, Washington, D. C.

(3) Unless otherwise directed by the Director General for Operations, this prohibition shall not prevent the importing, under the restrictions hereinafter set forth, of any material on List I or List II by any person under any contract made before, or in existence on, the date when such material was first made subject to the provisions of this Order M-63.

(4) This prohibition shall apply, however, to the importing of any material on List III by any person under any contract or other arrangement whether made prior or subsequent to the date upon which such material was made subject to the order except where on such date such material was in transit to a point within continental United States.

List I includes: cottonseed oil, flax, flaxseed (linseed), linseed oil and peanut oil.

List II includes: babassu nut oil, coconut oil, copra, corn oil, cottonseed hull fiber and rapeseed oil.

List III includes: alfalfa seed; fish scrap and fish meal; bran, shorts and other wheat by-product feeds; corn; cracked corn; oats; rice; rye; molasses; oil cake and oil cake meal made of cottonseed, peanut, hempseed and others; and tankage.



# Your Feed Authority

## Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 8th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

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### Grain & Feed Journals

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# Feedstuffs

**Sorghum** that has been frosted is not necessarily poisonous. If the plants were well matured and were free from small shoots they will be non-poisonous after proper curing, according to the North Dakota Experiment Station.

**Washington, D. C.**—The O.P.A. has ruled that the fixed dollars and cents ceilings on animal product feedings apply on full carloads and on parts of carloads. The ruling was made to satisfy sellers who claimed they had no established price differentials between carload and

**Thiamin Hydrochloride** has been reduced in price 4c per gram, to 37c per gram in lots of 100 grams or more. This is the fourth reduction this year in the price of vitamin B-1. In April, 1941, the price was 65c per gram. Large scale production has lowered costs of manufacture.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Packers are unable to meet the demand for tankage, meat scraps and bone meal, and are allotting a specified tonnage to regular customers. Some feed mixers have had to discontinue production of some mixed feeds because of the shortage of meat products.

**Cleveland, O.**—The Harshaw Chemical Co. and the Tennessee Eastman Corporation each hold one-half interest in a patent, No. 2,295,643, recently granted to F. H. Emery and Irene Levis on a mineral feedstuff made by heating together an edible protein material with a compound of a metal such as manganese, magnesium, cobalt, iron, copper, calcium and zinc. less than carload lots.

**Washington, D. C.**—Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard on Nov. 5 directed manufacturers of spray process dried skim milk to set aside each month 90 per cent of their production for direct war uses. The Food Requirements Committee said production is about 300,000,000 pounds a year, and war requirements amount to 90 per cent of this output. The order does not apply to stocks on hand in manufacturers' plants or at other points.

**Shark fishing** off the South Florida East Coast now becomes a vital defense industry. The reason is the urgent demand for shark liver oil, which is particularly rich in vitamins A and D. Shark liver oil is largely replacing Norwegian cod liver oil, now impossible to import. A shark's liver produces anywhere from 2 to 25 gal. of oil. The flesh is chopped up for dog and poultry food and fertilizer. Shark liver oil is now as valuable and as sorely needed as rubber or tin.—Science.

**Sacramento, Cal.**—Prior to Jan. 1 changes will be made in the state feed regulations, of a minor character. One is to prohibit the use of the statement of the percentage of protein when the product is listed as an ingredient in a mixed feed. There have been several instances of possible deception due to the use of the percentage protein in the ingredients list—the purchaser, believing that the product, for example, contains 28% of cottonseed meal instead of some lesser amount of 28% protein whole pressed cottonseed.

### Feed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1941, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	4,474	5,490	70,577	51,143
Chicago	24,322	12,596	25,080	24,025
Kansas City	8,790	9,275	12,300	10,050
Milwaukee	80	80	41,250	40,350
Minneapolis	13,700	10,820	17,180	22,960
Peoria	.....	.....	7,732	7,105
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....

### No Louisiana Molasses for Feeds

Needed for war alcohol, the director general for operations has issued amendment No. 4 to Preference Order M-54 forbidding the use of Louisiana molasses produced after Nov. 2 in mixed feed, making vinegar, ensilage, and as direct feed.

### Larger Supplies of Feed Grains

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—Supplies of the four principal feed grains on Oct. 1 were the largest on record, being 11 per cent larger than the supply last year. Allowing for a further increase in livestock numbers, especially hogs and poultry, the supply of these grains during 1942-43 will be about the same per animal unit as it was in 1941-42. With larger supplies of oilcake and meal in prospect and with more wheat available for feeding to livestock, the entire feed situation is at least as favorable as it was last year.

The carry-over of feed grains in the fall of 1943 is expected to be as large as in 1942. Weather has been unusually favorable for forage crops this fall, and in early October pastures and ranges were furnishing much more feed than usual at that season of the year. The hay supply is 9 per cent larger than the 1941-42 supply and about 6 per cent larger per hay-consuming animal unit on farms.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

### Save Tires

I. J. Strommes, sec'y of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, makes the following suggestions, growing out of two recent meetings of members:

Get larger single orders. Some customers now triple their peace time orders. Space deliveries on certain days for certain districts. Dealers find they are now hauling capacity loads in many cases. A full load of feed to one consumer is not a special delivery. Criticism came as to loading services on feed deliveries to farms, also to stores. Before long everyone will have to help load up, and unload. No special parking of feed up in lofts, etc. Common carriers cannot serve farms satisfactorily for feed deliveries. Rail deliveries are impractical.

Farm roads and bridges will not support heaviest equipment fully loaded. ODT loading requirements have reduced average net load carried per truck. Deliveries for farms, or for resale, cannot make the 25% mileage reduction due to increased demand, concentration, etc. Where customer quits hauling his own feed, one concern asks for certificate on mileage saved consumer, to act as hoped for credit on dealer mileage from ODT. A motion was approved that we seek relief from O.D.T. on the 25% mileage reduction on the basis that we have a bigger job than ever before in getting feed to farms for essential food production.

Most firms have enough business for minimum man power now. Competition leveled off for duration. Keep fewer men in cars on road. Some believe salesmen essential to regulate orders, deliveries, give service, hold business, etc. Dealers now using return postal or order card for customer's orders. Conserve what you've got. Things will get hotter and hellier. Motion passed to seek higher blanket industry rating for essential replacements, now being worked on with National Associations.

Telephone long distance calls may be interrupted by calls relating to war effort or public safety, which have been given priority by the Board of War Communication.



## Trace Minerals in Feeds

By Dr. W. P. ELMSLIE at meeting of Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n

Included among the "little things in nutrition" are several classes of materials which are necessary for the maintenance of life, growth and reproduction and yet which are required by the animal in almost infinitesimal amounts.

Some of the mineral elements, are needed in such tiny amounts that they may properly be classified with the vitamins among the "little things." Trace minerals may be considered to include such elements as iron, iodine, zinc, magnesium, copper, manganese and cobalt. Since my chief purpose is to discuss strategic trace minerals, I shall confine my remarks to three elements—manganese, cobalt and copper. In the national war effort, these three metals, are included among the "strategic materials," meaning that they are important and difficult to obtain in adequate amounts. They are essential to animal life and it is important to supply available sources of these elements under many conditions of livestock production.

When it was found that a particular source was not assimilated by the animal, it was necessary to study methods of treating it to improve its assimilation.

**COPPER** is necessary for the building of hemoglobin in the blood and for the utilization of iron. The most outstanding instance of copper deficiency in this country occurs in the state of Florida where there is a great deficiency of copper in the soil and where the supplying of copper to cattle has resulted in very remarkable increases in the growth and in the improvement in the condition of the blood. As little as one milligram per day (about 1/28000 of an ounce) is sufficient to prevent anemia in pigs.

We have studied a number of copper ores, using rats to determine the availability of the copper. On a ration of dried whole milk (Klim) the rats became very anemic. We then added to the ration a small amount of iron and equal amounts of copper (0.03 mg. per day) in the form of different ores and of copper sulphate. There was rapid improvement in the blood when copper sulphate or a copper carbonate ore was supplied.

**COBALT**, an element, is assuming rapidly increasing importance in livestock nutrition. It is lacking in the soils and plants of many countries. Cobalt deficient regions have been found in western Canada, in Florida, in Texas, and in Michigan, and this deficiency doubtless will come to light in other areas as scientific studies progress.

Cobalt deficiency results in a typical anemia or blood condition, which may be very serious. In Australia and New Zealand the very existence of the cattle and sheep industries was threatened thruout large areas until the discovery of the value of cobalt.

We also used rats in a study of the availability of cobalt to the animal. When cobalt is supplied to animals in amounts greater than the nutritional needs, there is produced a polycythemia or increase above normal in the number of red blood cells and in the hemoglobin content of the blood. Rats on a mineralized milk ration receiving cobalt at the rate of 0.6 of a milligram per day showed a definite increase in the hemoglobin when cobalt sulphate was used but only a slight response when we tried a Missouri cobalt ore or crude cobalt oxide.

The study of cobalt availability is quite difficult, and the methods used may be questioned

since cobalt in the ore form might perhaps be usable by an animal which was actually in serious need of it, whereas it might not be entirely effective in stimulating the blood to abnormally high levels of hemoglobin or red blood cell count. It does, however, show the relative effectiveness of different forms of cobalt. A small amount of work done in our laboratory indicates that relatively simple acid treatments may make cobalt ores at least partially available.

**MANGANESE**.—You all know well enough the story of manganese, which is now included in most poultry feeds to prevent perosis or slipped tendons and to improve egg production and hatchability. Recent work from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment station shows that it has value in preventing a type of lameness in pigs. All three of these elements are usually supplied in livestock feeds in the form of soluble salts such as the sulphates. These purified salts are now strategic materials, and altho they are still available for use in livestock feeds, it has become important to investigate possible substitutes or replacements for the more valuable purified salts.

We are just now in the midst of an experiment on manganese which is typical of the type of experiment designed to show the availability of different sources of manganese. Baby chicks on a ration high in phosphorus and low in manganese come down with perosis or slipped tendons. Five lots of 20 chicks each have been on experiment, and altho the experiment is not yet completed, some interesting observations have been made.

All lots except the "no manganese lot" receive 50 parts per million of manganese in the ration. The "no manganese lot" (negative control) has 10 out of 16 chicks with severe perosis. A high grade manganese ore shows partial protection with only one bird showing perosis. This same ore, after being acid-treated, gives complete protection, in fact as good as the manganese sulphate in the positive control lot. A low grade manganese ore from the same section gives only slight protection since 5 out of 18 birds show perosis.

**IN THE SEARCH** for new sources of copper, cobalt and manganese we have first located various deposits of ores and other impure sources of these elements, then analyzed the ores for the element or elements in which we are interested, and also for any toxic or poisonous elements such as lead which might be present, and finally made certain that the mineral in this form was available to the animal.

Other trace elements do not need to offer much of a problem since potassium iodide and other sources of iodine are not restricted and are plentiful at present. Iron in the form of the sulphate and oxide is, of course, plentiful, and other trace elements are not yet difficult to obtain.

The savings of strategic metals which are possible by such efforts as we are making will probably not be great; nevertheless, anything that can be done to save metals is worthwhile and helpful to our war effort.

## New Feed Trade Marks

**HILLTOP FARM FEED CO.**, Minneapolis, Minn. No. 453,301. A trade mark design for chick feed. Use claimed since Dec. 1, 1929.

**RAY E. PICKREL**, St. Louis, Mo. No. 444,977. "Picks" in script lettering, for a mineral feed for horses, cows, hogs, dogs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

**GAINES FOOD CO., INC.**, Sherburne, N. Y. No. 449,833. Representation of a running dog, under a sign bearing the words "Gaines Dog Krunchon" in outline lettering. No. 449,835. Representation of four puppies at the nipples of four nursing bottles held in a rack, and the words, "Gaines Formula 107-A." Both trade marks are for dog food. No. 449,836 by the same company follows the same general idea.

**CROSSETT CHEMICAL CO.**, Crossett, Ark. A red circle. For hardwood charcoal.

**PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.**, Minneapolis, Minn. No. 452,786. "Wise Buy" for feeds for livestock and fowls.

**NUTRENA MILLS, INC.**, Kansas City, Kan. No. 454,762. "Show-Dog" in script lettering, for dog food.

**ALLIED MILLS, INC.**, Chicago, Ill. No. 454,127. The words, "I. Q. (\*Ingredient Quality) Dog Food," and a representation of the heads of a dog and a boy in a suitable border, for dog food.

**WAMESIT CO.**, Wamesit, Mass. No. 452,999. Representation of a leaping fish, over which is spelled out the word, "Murmix." For a concentrate or supplement to be added to feed for domestic animals.

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**CLO-TRATE "800"**  
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contains 800 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

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## Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1941, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	2,064	1,543	321	666
Kansas City	6,192	4,158	1,728	1,008
Portland, Ore.	463	237	.....	.....



# Efficient Use of Available Feeds for Sheep

By CLAUDE HARPER, assistant chief in animal husbandry, Purdue University, at Nutrition School.

Investigations during the past two decades have changed the teaching program of feeding sheep and lambs. We now know that sheep are limited in the kinds of feed, commonly grown in Indiana, they can use efficiently and effectively.

A quarter of a century ago, we taught the philosophy that sheep would do well on any kind of feed and pasture. We emphasized the fact that sheep would eat 576 varieties of plants, grasses, and weeds out of 600 varieties offered. It was assumed that any kind of roughage and pasture placed before sheep would serve both efficiently and effectively. It was emphasized that sheep needed little or no care; they would thrive and be profitable on any farm by pasturing waste land, utilizing waste feed, and the forage that grew in the fence corners.

The sheep industry in the farm states failed to expand and develop under this philosophy. The palatability of lamb meat was continuously criticised by the consumer. Sheep kept for wool production alone were unprofitable. In fact the industry in the farm states deteriorated until it commanded little or no respect.

**PRODUCTION OF GOOD QUALITY LAMB MEAT** is essential to the survival of the sheep industry in this area of the United States. Wool is a secondary consideration. Lamb meat from carcasses which grade below medium is usually unpalatable. Therefore, our breeding, feeding and management practices in this area must be such that lamb carcasses will grade medium or above, in order to supply a meat product the consuming public respects and likes.

**ANY RATION** fed to feeder lambs must insure a good market finish. Any ration fed or any pasture supplied to breeding ewes must be such that the lambs produced will be of good quality and finish when marketed. This means any rations fed to sheep and lambs must cover their nutritive requirements.

Through investigations, we now know that good quality lamb meat is most easily and economically produced by the use of either good quality roughage or good quality pasture as the basic part of all rations. Use legume roughage in winter and green succulent pasture in spring, summer and fall. New products that will likely become available for feeding sheep and lambs are dehydrated cereal grasses.

We know that coarse roughage like straw, corn silage, and corn stover are both inefficient and expensive as basic roughages for winter feeding of the farm flock. We know good quality hay and pasture crops are comparatively high in protein and in many of the vitamins essential to health and thrift.

All of these plants do not carry a high protein and vitamin content at all stages of maturity. Hence, the real problem is how to supply a roughage or pasture high in protein or vitamin content or both.

**(A) FOR FEEDER LAMBS AND YEARLINGS:** Feeder yearlings and lambs are fattened on pasture alone, pasture and concentrates, and harvested roughage and concentrates.

Eighty per cent of all feeders fattened for market after weaning utilize some pasture, but few are satisfactorily finished for slaughter on pasture alone.

When yearlings and lambs cannot be fattened on pasture alone it takes some concentrates to put on a satisfactory market finish.

In a dry lot, yearlings and lambs must have both roughages and concentrates and in about equal proportions.

Corn and oats are the cheapest grains to feed when fattening lambs and yearlings.

When oats is fed in the ration, a protein supplement must be supplied in order to secure a good market finish.

It is desirable to feed protein concentrates with all grains used in the ration. The cost of gains may not be reduced, but the feeding of protein concentrates insures a more uniform market finish.

Cottonseed meal or soybean meal gives the best results with legume roughages in Indiana. Linseed oil meal gives best results in rations containing all non-leguminous roughages.

The use of a legume roughage in the daily ration insures the most economical gains in the fattening process.

When corn silage is used as the only roughage in the ration, it is necessary to feed calcium carbonate and steamed bone meal, to keep the lambs on feed.

A quarter to one-third of a pound of cane or beet molasses in the daily ration insures the avoidance or limitation of the pulpy kidney disease.

The chopping of legume roughages does not increase the rate of gain, the market finish, or decrease the cost of fattening lambs. Mixing chopped hay and concentrates helps eliminate foundlers, death losses, and makes the ration more "fool-proof."

**(B) FOR BREEDING SHEEP:** The more legume hay or roughage of equal quality fed during the winter months to breeding ewes, the greater will be the quantity and quality of lamb meat produced, and the larger the wool clip.

The weights of the lambs at birth are no indication of the quantity or quality of the lamb meat that will be produced when the lambs reach a marketable age.

Attempts to supplement non-leguminous roughage, like oat straw and corn silage, with proteins, common minerals, and vitamin A, have failed to produce either the quantity or quality of lamb meat which is produced by feeding rations containing either alfalfa hay or dehydrated oat grasses.

When non-leguminous roughage is fed with a protein supplement, the wool clip will equal that of ewes fed leguminous roughage without a protein supplement in the ration.

Feeding protein supplements in rations for breeding ewes with either legume or non-leguminous roughage will increase the wool clip from 10 to 15 per cent.

Mixed protein supplements increase the wool clip over the use of single protein supplements.

Feeding protein supplements with good quality leguminous hay to ewes in winter has not increased the quantity or quality of the lamb meat produced by these ewes.

To avoid paralysis in breeding ewes during the latter part of the gestation period, it is necessary to keep the ewes in a gaining condition. Feed concentrates in addition to the roughage.

The addition of steamed bone meal and calcium carbonate to rations containing legume hay have not affected the wool clip or the quantity or quality of lamb meat produced.

Where non-leguminous roughage is fed during the winter months to breeding ewes, there

is a definite need for ways of supplementing the non-leguminous roughage; there is a need to study rations carefully that affect the milk production of the ewe and there is a definite need for rations to feed lambs where the ewes are deficient in milk production.

## Nutritive Values for Ruminants

Either the requirements of ruminants for essential amino acids differ from those of non-ruminants or the ruminants have the ability to synthesize essential amino acids. These conclusions were derived from the completeness of certain plant proteins for ruminants as contrasted with nonruminants. Although urea nitrogen as practically the sole supply of nitrogen promoted little gain in lambs, it maintained a positive nitrogen balance, according to F. B. Morrison and J. I. Miller.

Hasty legislation to permit the use of urea in mixed feeds was not recommended. Little difference was found in the biological values of proteins from raw and heated soybean meal for lambs as contrasted with nonruminant studies. In feeding experiments, it seemed important to furnish a good-quality protein to high-producing milk cows if maximum production is to be maintained.

## Hoofs Convertible Into Feed

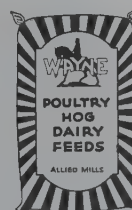
It has been supposed that hoofs and horns were worthless in feed mixtures, but the University of Wisconsin has found they are digestible in the form of a fine powder.

J. R. Wagner and C. A. Elvehjem say that all that is necessary is to grind the hoofs to a fine powder in a ball mill. Swine hoofs were used in the experiment. Tests show it to be a more potent high protein feed than meat scraps or fish meal.

In a series of experiments in producing broilers with practical farm rations, four per cent powdered hoof satisfactorily replaced twice as much of these other good protein feeds.

Under the new regulation, no more retailer applications will be accepted by OPA after Nov. 30, and no more wholesaler and manufacturer applications after Nov. 15. For price ceilings on services, the deadline for individual adjustments is Jan. 1.

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# Meeting Nutritive Requirements of Poultry with Feeds Available

By C. W. CARRICK of Purdue University at Nutrition School.

SERIOUS SHORTAGES in important feeds, now and in the near future, will necessitate rather drastic changes in poultry rations. Meat scraps and fish meal are now unavailable in many localities. Dried milk is high in price, reduced amounts of corn may soon be experienced, and high grade alfalfa leaf meal may be difficult to obtain.

THE PROTEIN or animal feeds, such as meat and fish products, can be supplied by protein from properly processed soybean oil meal, since large quantities of this feed will be available. However, soybean oil meal is deficient in several of the B-complex vitamins as well as in certain minerals. When animal feeds are entirely replaced on a protein basis with soybean oil meal, other feeds must be adjusted to supply riboflavin and choline, and in some cases nicotinic acid and pantothenic acid. All of these factors appear to be adequately supplied when chickens have access to edible green pasturage.

Excellent egg production has been obtained from the following relatively simple ration fed as an all-mash ration to fowls kept indoors:

Ingredients	Percent
Ground yellow corn.....	64.5
Soybean oil meal.....	20.0
Alfalfa leaf meal (dehyd.).....	8.0
Steamed bone meal.....	4.5
Ground limestone.....	1.0
Mineral mixture*.....	0.5
85-D oil.....	1.5

Total.....100.0

\*Mineral mixture: 9.5 salt and 0.5 manganese sulphate.

The foregoing ration gave just as good results in egg production as a complex ration containing dried milk, meat and bone scraps, liver meal and wheat by-products; but the hatchability of the simple ration was unsatisfactory. However, when 5 per cent of meat and bone scraps was included, better hatchability was obtained, and when 2.5 per cent of liver meal was included high hatchability resulted, indicating a vitamin deficiency in the ration, so far as hatchability is concerned.

The simple ration was converted to a grain and mash basis as follows:

Grain: Whole yellow corn—12 lbs. daily per 100 Plymouth Rocks

Mash	Percent
Ground yellow corn.....	38
Soybean oil meal.....	40
Alfalfa Leaf meal.....	10
Steamed bone meal.....	9
Ground limestone.....	2
Mineral mixture.....	1

Total.....100

The fowls on this ration were given access to bluegrass pasturage in March, and eggs set each month from April to late July gave hatches of 80 to 87 per cent of fertile eggs, which was a little higher hatchability than the eggs from the complex ration, believed to be complete in all necessary nutritional factors.

It is obvious from these experiments that animal proteins are not necessary for either high egg production or high hatchability. Probably three-fourths of the flocks of the country need to be fed only for egg production. If our results are any indication, all of these flocks could be fed satisfactorily and more cheaply without the use of animal feeds. In this way our reduced meat scraps and fish meal supply could be diverted to feed flocks needed for hatching eggs and to rations for starting young chicks. Furthermore, many flocks needed for hatching eggs have access to good pasturage for a good part of the hatching season and hence could be fed cheaply and adequately without animal feeds. If this shift in poultry feeding practice were made, and if suitable adjustments were made in feeding swine by utilizing more soybean oil meal instead of animal

feeds, there would likely be plenty of meat scraps and fish meal to supply the real needs for these products. Such change would reduce feed cost without impairing efficiency.

IN RATIONS FOR STARTING young chicks, we have found that 3 to 5 per cent of meat and bone scraps are adequate when the ration is properly adjusted. In this case it appears that the benefit we obtain from the small amount of meat and bone scraps in our chick rations is due to their vitamin content. To illustrate this point let us examine the following data from chick experiments:

Basal Ration	
Ground yellow corn.....	55.0
Soybean oil meal.....	34.5
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	5.0
Whey concentrate.....	0.5
Steamed bone meal.....	2.5
Ground limestone.....	1.0
Mineral mixture (salt and mn. SO <sub>4</sub> ).....	0.5
400-D oil.....	0.5

Vitamin Additions—	31	32	33	34	35	#36	#37
Riboflavin content.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.0	.5
Choline.....**x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
Nicotinic acid.....	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
Pantothenic acid.....	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
Pyridoxine.....	x	0	x	x	x	0	0
Meat and bone scraps.....	0	0	0	0	0	5.	5.
Av. 8-wk. wt. (gms.).....	559	570	559	486	440	463	578

\*In lots 36 and 37 adjustments were made in corn, soybean oilmeal, and bone meal to keep the protein and mineral content comparable in all lots.

\*\*"x" indicates addition of indicated ingredients to rations.

RIBOFLAVIN DEFICIENT: It is obvious that the basal ration used was deficient in riboflavin, nicotinic acid, and choline, and that the 5 per cent of meat and bone scraps in the ration corrected the nicotinic acid and choline deficiencies but not the riboflavin deficiency. Altho choline has been shown to be a factor in preventing slipped tendons, the chicks on the ration without choline had no slipped tendons even tho they grew at a slower rate. In other experiments it appears that the basal ration without any milk concentrate may be slightly deficient in pantothenic acid also.

Riboflavin can easily be corrected by adding a little more of a milk product, distillers' dried solubles and other feeds rich in this factor. It is also easy enough to correct the pantothenic acid and nicotinic acid deficiencies. We have not yet found a combination of practical feeds, without using meat scraps, fish products, or pasturage, which will meet the choline needs. However, there is evidence now that choline and methionine (one of the essential amino acids) have an intersupplementary value, in which case sources of methionine may serve some of the purposes of choline. Experiments with this objective will soon begin, and from the indirect evidence now available there are reasons to believe that starting rations for chicks kept indoors can be developed without and meat scraps or fish meal, which will give at least satisfactory growth, if not maximum growth.

EXCELLENT RESULTS have been obtained in "finishing" out-of-season "broilers" kept indoors when the broilers were fed on a ration containing 3.5 per cent of meat and bone scraps and containing neither milk nor wheat by-products. The formula is as follows:

Ingredients	Lbs.
Ground yellow corn.....	722
Meat and bone scraps.....	35
Soybean oil meal.....	165
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	33
Ground limestone.....	7
Steamed bone meal.....	23

Mineral mix. (salt and Mn. SO<sub>4</sub>)..... 5  
85-D oil..... 10

Total.....1000

This ration is fed as all-mash from 6 weeks of age to time of slaughter and no grain should be fed in addition.

While it has not been tried, it seems likely that pullet growing rations (to be fed from 6 or 8 weeks to laying age) can be used which involve no animal feeds provided good pasturage is available, because of the excellent results obtained from such rations for egg production and hatchability. Experience has shown that pullets can be raised on relatively small amounts of meat and bone scraps, when pasturage is provided.

There is some evidence that wheat and wheat products have certain values in rations made up largely of corn and soybean oil meal. Just

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what these values are we can only guess at present, but they may prove practical in rations with little or no meat products, even though wheat products are often relatively expensive.

**DISTILLERS' DRIED SOLUBLES**, while not generally available at present, and other fermentation residues, have been shown to have practical use in replacing part or all of the milk in chick rations which are low in meat and bone scraps. These products offer some promise in feeding layers for hatching eggs. Whey and whey products have been shown to be suitable for replacing milk in chick rations and offer possibilities in feeding breeders.

**HIGH GRADE ALFALFA LEAF MEAL** may be difficult to obtain during the coming year, especially since more will be wanted when government wheat replaces yellow corn. Good pasturage when available will supply its values and even more. The growing of temporary pasture crops, which could be cut and given to the fowls without pasturage, offers another possibility.

Reports are somewhat conflicting concerning the supplies of fish oils which will be available for poultry feeding. However, irradiated animal sterols are now on the market which have proved to be satisfactory sources of vitamin D, but of course these products supply no vitamin A. Since the young chicks have a relatively low vitamin A requirement, it is amply supplied when reasonable amounts of yellow corn and alfalfa leaf meal are included in the ration. It may be well to use these irradiated animal sterols for vitamin D in chick rations and conserve the fish oils with vitamin A for breeding flocks which must be confined. More vitamin A is required for good hatchability than for growth and egg production. One should avoid the use of irradiated plant sterols for chickens, since they do not supply the kind of vitamin D needed.

**CAROTENE** concentrates are now available which supply vitamin A. Just how much of this material can be produced we are not able to say, but it offers a possible supply of vitamin A for breeding stock which cannot be given pasturage. Some firms are combining carotene preparations with irradiated animal sterols, thereby giving a product similar to fish oil, so far as vitamin A and D are concerned.

We would caution against too radical changes in feed formulas without rather definite evidence that such changes can be safely made. Rations of known performance should be used as the basis for new formulas and any changes should take into account that adjustments are intelligently made so that the known nutritional factors are adequately supplied. Fortunately, sufficient experimental work has been done to permit changes which will maintain efficiency and in many cases actually reduce cost. Most experimental work will solve still more problems. There is no need to guess when the facts are available.

If we are willing to face new facts and forget some of our fond, but no longer useful beliefs, our problems should not be difficult. There is a place for rations for egg production, where hatchability is not needed, and we believe a little educational work can well be carried on by those who make and sell feed so that such feeds can be used advantageously. Now is a good time for feed manufacturers and dealers to co-operate with farmers in helping to adjust to the new situation. It is obvious that we cannot go on using products as we have in the past, because there simply are not enough of certain products to do it. Feed manufacturers are primarily the ones who can bring about adjustment to the new condition. This is the challenge you must meet.

**Methyl bromide** in all experiments gave slightly better results than those fumigants previously tested. This fumigant is cheaper than the commercial fumigants in general use but is more difficult to apply. Because of greater danger of poisoning a mask is required when applying it.—Ontario Experimental Farm.

## Minerals for Brooder Chicks

At the Oklahoma Agricultural College it has been found that a low calcium-phosphorus ration for battery chicks gives excellent growth.

Casein low in phytin but rich in other forms of phosphorus apparently offers a favorable supplement to the corn which is quite high in phytin phosphorus.

Additions of calcium or phosphorus salts, singly or in combination, have reduced the growth and in many cases produced malformation of leg bones.

Blood analyses show that calcium supplements depress the inorganic, but not organic bound phosphorus of the blood.

High phosphorus supplement reduces the inorganic calcium.

Additions of manganese which seem to lessen the inhibiting effect of high mineral supplements do not alter the blood constituents.

## Toxicity of Salt in Poultry Rations

Reports received from time to time have suggested the probable poisoning from overdoses of sodium chloride. This material is regularly used in practically all rations, but in limited dosage. Groups of chicks were set up with various levels of sodium chloride in the rations, ranging from none to as high as 10 per cent.

Where the dosage exceeded 1 per cent there was a marked increase in the consumption of oyster shell, bone meal and grit, suggesting an attempt by the birds to correct a condition of acidosis.

In those cases where the salt level exceeded 2 per cent edema resulted and was increasingly severe as the dosage increased.—Ontario Experimental Farm.

## Poultry Feeding

By HARRY W. TITUS, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, before New England Feed Men

Perhaps the most difficult problem you have encountered so far is that of formulating mixed feeds so that they will contain adequate quantities of protein of sufficiently high biological value to ensure good growth, egg production and hatchability. This problem did not come suddenly, it began to develop months ago. Many of you saw it coming and prepared to meet it by contracting for your future requirements of fish meal and meat scrap. But contracts cannot be fulfilled, if the materials for which they are made are not available in sufficient quantity.

The increase in livestock and poultry production that has taken place during the past year has greatly increased the demand for all animal protein supplements to such an extent that it cannot be met. In the case of fish meal, for example, it has been estimated that there will be a shortage of at least 150,000 tons. I should say that we probably could use 250,000 tons more than will be available.

Notwithstanding, there is at least a partial solution of the protein problem. It is the greater use of soybean meal and other plant protein supplements. Fortunately, the prospect is excellent that we shall have an unusually large crop of soybeans this year, and the Department of Agriculture has estimated that the production of cake and meal from this crop may be as large as 3,500,000 tons.

**SOYBEAN MEAL REPLACING MEAT SCRAP.**—Within the last few months I have been asked repeatedly how much meat scrap and fish meal can safely be replaced by soybean meal in diets for poultry. A simple answer cannot be given, because in any individual case there are at least four factors that determine the quantities that can be replaced. These four factors are: first, the protein content of the diet; second, the age of the poultry; third, whether or not the diet contains other sources of animal protein, and fourth, whether or not the diet contains adequate quantities of all the

essential vitamins and minerals after the replacement is made.

According to my observations and the experiments we have conducted at the Beltsville Research Center, it is not possible to satisfactorily replace very much of the animal protein with soybean protein in an all-mash starting diet, the total protein content of which is 16 per cent or less and in which the animal protein accounts for only 20 per cent or less of the total protein. On the other hand, we have found that it is possible to replace all the animal protein with soybean protein in all-mash starting diets that contain 21 to 25 per cent of total protein.

As a result of our experiments at Beltsville the following mixture may be used to replace the meat scrap or fish meal, or both, and some of the ground grain in diets for poultry:

Ingredient	Parts, by Weight
Soybean meal	74
Steamed bonemeal	12
Dried distillers' solubles	12
Salt	2
Total	100

In all-mash starting diets that contain at least 21 per cent of protein and in all-mash laying diets that contain at least 16 per cent of protein, 10 pounds of this mixture may be used in place of 4 pounds of fish meal and 6 pounds of ground grain, or in place of 6 pounds of meat scrap and 4 pounds of ground grain.

A. C. Hoffman has been named director of a newly created food price division of the O.P.A. with six branches, the cereals, feed and agricultural chemicals branch being in charge of John K. Westberg, who was formerly in the feed business in the East.

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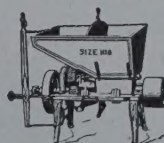
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## Pressing Problems of the Feed Makers

More and more widespread use of soybean oil meal in place of animal proteins to supply the protein in livestock feeds, is sure to come in the near future, Lyman Peck, Fort Wayne livestock nutrition authority, declared in an address at Lafayette last week.

Mr. Peck, who is Secretary of the Nutrition Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, spoke on Emergency Problems of the Feed Industry, at the Third Annual Purdue University Nutrition School.

"Decreased supplies of meat scraps, fish meal, and tankage," Mr. Peck said, "have made it imperative to use more vegetable protein concentrates, such as soybean oil meal and peanut meal."

"Recent research stimulated by war conditions has proved that much of the animal protein can be replaced by vegetable protein, when properly supplemented with minerals and vitamins. The results of these tests revealed that the new rations are even more efficient than those formerly used."

Mr. Peck saw this development as a boon to the soybean industry, as well as to farmers, who will be able to obtain high-protein livestock feeds despite the fact that imports of tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal have been curtailed, and domestic production is not keeping pace with the demand.

Whereas, a few months ago, some soybean processors, as well as Government officials, were afraid of a possible surplus of soybean oil meal, as a result of the big 1942 crop, there is now no probability of such a surplus.

"Today, those who are watching the situation closely have no apprehension about this surplus. The increased use of soybean oil meal and flour is reducing this fancied surplus at a rapid rate."

Speaking of the feeding of grain without protein supplements, Mr. Peck said, "A great many carefully conducted experiments have proved that much grain is wasted when fed without properly balancing the rations with protein concentrates, vitamins and minerals. We cannot afford to waste grain."

"It is part of the responsibility of feed manufacturers to help in educating livestock feeders so that they may realize the economy of properly balanced rations."

Discussing the rapid development of the commercial feed industry, and its steady replacement of the old-fashioned and slipshod methods of home-mixed feeds, Mr. Peck attributed the advance to the manufacturers' scientific approach to all feeding problems. "A manufacturer who expects to build a permanent business, knows

that quality rather than price is the safest foundation upon which to build. In these war times, research data in nutrition is not only valuable, it is indispensable."

"Our country needs more meat, milk, and eggs, vital foods, to win the war. It takes feed in the form of balanced rations to produce this food. No matter what emergencies arise, the commercial mixed feed industry must be able to meet them."

## Control Officials Re-elect Officers

At the special meeting at Chicago, Oct. 20-21, of the Executive Committee and the States Relations Committee of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials all the officers were re-elected, as follows: P. B. Curtis, pres., Lafayette, Ind.; W. C. Jones, vice-pres., Richmond, Va.; L. E. Bopst, sec'y-treas., College Park, Md.

Executive Committee, the president, vice-president and sec'y-treas., ex-officio: H. H. Hanson, chairman, Dover, Del.; G. G. Frary, Vermillion, S. D.

States Relations Committee, L. E. Bopst, chairman, College Park, Md.; W. B. Griem, Madison, Wis.; S. E. Laybourne, Columbus, O.; F. D. Fuller, College Station, Tex.; H. H. Hanson, Dover, Del.; W. S. Frisbie, Washington, D. C. and J. D. Turner, Lexington, Ky.

The Definitions and Contact Committees of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n were well represented and participated.

Definitions remained about the same; but three were made official:

Change T-9, "Malt Sprouts," to official to replace Definition 29, but add the following sentence: "The term 'Malt Sprouts' when applied to a corresponding portion of other malted cereals shall be used in qualified form, as for example: 'Rye Malt Sprouts,' 'Wheat Malt Sprouts.'"

Change T-11, "... per cent protein Malt Cleanings," to official.

Change T-12, "Malt Hulls," to official.

The executive committee adopted the following resolution:

That when the term "with iodide" is used as a part of the brand or trade name on the label of proprietary feeds, designed for livestock and poultry feeding, they shall contain a minimum of 0.00007 per cent of iodine. This amount of iodine is equivalent to the addition to a feed of 1.0 per cent of iodine carrier or mixture containing a minimum of 0.007 per cent of iodine, or its equivalent of 0.01 per cent of potassium iodide.

E. B. JOHNSON, of the Ralston Purina Co., made the following recommendation: That the tentative and proposed definitions for 1942 remain the same for 1943 as far as possible. The reason for this being to avoid reprinting of tags which entails the destroying of many tags already printed and in many cases the purchase of new metal tag plates if they can be obtained.

## Pantothenic Acid in Fowl Reproduction

Pantothenic acid is required for reproduction in the hen. Gillis, Heuser and Norris of Cornell have found there is also required an unidentified, heat-stable factor, or factors, present in liver extract. The addition of pantothenic acid alone to the basal diet along with the unknown factor in liver extract increased hatchability of eggs from zero to 50-60%; addition of the former alone increased hatchability to only 10-30%. The liver factor, or factors, in liver extract had very little influence on hatchability except in the presence of pantothenic acid. A dermatosis was observed on the feet and shanks of hens fed a diet deficient in pantothenic acid.

Large supplies of cash rye are said to be on hand with almost no commercial outlet other than flour since rye distilling ended.

## Farm Service Store a Hub of Community Activity

Built with the thought of serving the communities 121 stores have been established by the General Mills, Inc., in the broad area of the United States extending from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Florida.

Products handled include nearly everything required to run a farm, and some things for the home. Flour, millfeed, prepared feed, grain, coal, seeds, fertilizer, a few building materials, some other household food staples are a few of the items. Salt alone may run into the following categories: table, plain; table, iodized, smoke salt; sausage seasoning, bulk stock salt; crushed rock salt; plain block salt for stock; iodized block salt; sulphur block salt; ice cream salt; butter salt; water softener and mineral salt. Motor oil, cod liver oil, kerosene, fly spray, alcohol and molasses are items that make a list sound like a typical general store inventory: "Cigars and lawnmowers."

As farming becomes more and more scientific the need is growing for specialized service.

Typical of stores of the Farm Service Co. thruout the country is the plant at Hutchinson, Minn., doing feed mixing as well as retail selling. During the early part of the morning a large truck loaded with flour and feed leaves the Hutchinson Store en route to stores and farms in the vicinity. It picks up grain from the farmers and takes it back to the Farm Service elevator where it is accumulated for shipment to terminal markets. A panel truck also goes out to grocery stores, loaded with grocery products items. In this field the Farm Service Store is functioning as a jobber for the Grocery Products Department.

For custom mixing the elevator at Hutchinson has a truck dump to receive the farmers grain to be elevated to the grinder. Other grains may be added to the grain hauled by the farmer. Once ground, the granular or powdered grain is elevated once more and then spouted down into the mixer where General Mills concentrates and other ingredients wanted may be added. The finished feed may be sacked directly out of the mixer, or it may go back upstairs to a bulk loading chute bin. In the latter case the trailer will be backed into the loading shed, the bulk load dumped into the trailer box, and the farmer will shovel or dump it into his own bin on the farm.

Manager Tom Barnard works hard and puts in long hours when necessary and is aided by an efficient staff to make good the slogan "Service for the Farm."



Elevator, Feed Mill, Warehouse and Store of Farm Service Co. at Worthington, Minn.



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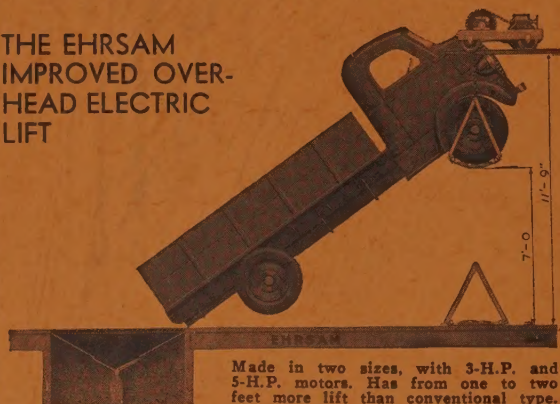
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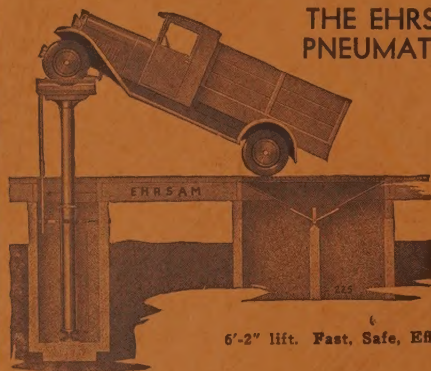
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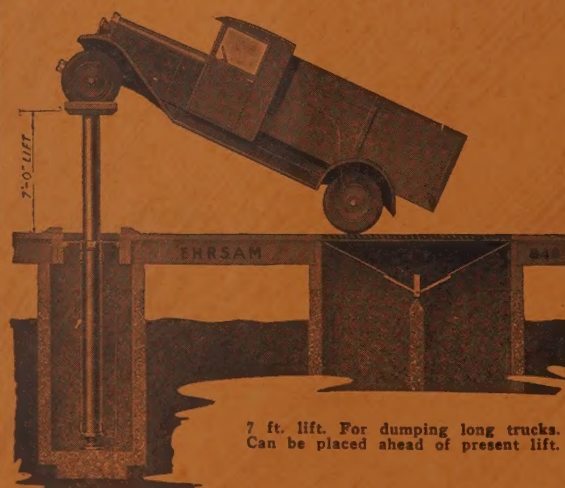
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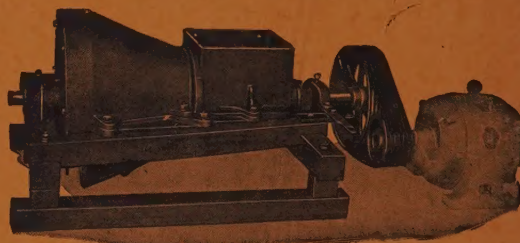
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